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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Although there are many rumors as to movements accomplished or impending, official information indicates little activity in any of the war theaters. The evacuation of Monastir is reported from Athens, but official statements from Paris announce that the Serbians still occupied the town on Dec. 1. Sofia claims to be continuing the offensive beyond Pristina. From the Turkish headquarters, via Berlin, it is reported that the British forces in Mesopotamia have sustained a severe reverse at the hands of the Turks, the retreat being apparently converted into a rout.

Politically, the outstanding incident is the announcement by Baron Sonnino in the Italian Chamber that Italy had given her adhesion to the agreement of the Allies not to make a separate peace, and that she intended to do all possible to assist Serbia.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Friday—The official statement issued by German army headquarters yesterday follows:

Western theater of war: Apart from artillery battles and mine warfare at different points along the front there have been no special incidents.

To the northwest of St. Quentin a biplane containing two English officers, (Continued on page eight, column one)

SERBIAN MINISTER IN LONDON SAYS ARMY IS INTACT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Thursday—The Serbian minister in London, M. Boskovich, stated when discussing the Balkan situation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that Scutari was in the middle ages for centuries a Serbian center and the Serbian army which has retired thither is not in new country from a Serbian point of view. The Serbian army has not been broken. It has certainly suffered loss, but is still an army.

As regards Monastir, this city is not now of military value and the Serbians will not seriously defend it. We are confident that the enemy's occupation of Serbia will not be of long duration, but that they will be expelled and with the help of the Allies we shall recover our country in her integrity. It is absolutely necessary, he added with emphasis, that all territory, including Serbian Macedonia, should be cleared of Bulgarians, and we are confident this will be done.

As regards the main army, part is now in Albania where the troops have and will have no difficulty with the population. Part is in Montenegro and a smaller portion defending the region of Monastir. It is impossible, he added, to say in which direction the troops from Monastir will go.

The grave question facing the Serbian government at present is the fate of the people left in Serbian territory occupied by the enemy. It would be good if Americans and others would interest themselves in the fate of Serbia as has been done in the case of Belgium. Enormous numbers of refugees are now in Greece, Albania and Montenegro, where they are in urgent need of food and clothing.

The retirement of the Serbian army his excellency described as a remarkable military achievement, since, from the commencement of hostilities, the Serbian army was already surrounded on three sides by something like 700,000 enemy forces against Serbia's 300,000 combatants.

The Serbian army having extricated itself will now await the moment when sufficient Allied forces have landed and with their assistance will expel the enemy from all Serbian territory.

As to Greece's attitude, his excellency said it was, to say the least of it, unfortunate both for Serbia and for Greece. Concluding, he expressed deep gratitude for the impartial spirit, the straightforward and truthful manner in which The Christian Science Monitor had dealt with the situation as regards Serbia throughout.

RED CROSS MEETING IN SWEDEN CLOSES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Friday—An official announcement states that the Red Cross conference in Stockholm between German, Austro-Hungarian and Russian delegates under the patronage of Prince Charles of Sweden has terminated. A protocol was signed containing resolutions and proposals regarding the care of war prisoners to be submitted to the governments concerned. Complete harmony prevailed throughout the conference, all decisions being adopted unanimously.

On Prince Charles' initiative it was recommended that a mixed commission should be formed consisting of three neutral members, one Danish, one Swedish and one Swiss and six others comprising one German, one Austrian, one Hungarian and three Russians to visit internment camps of both belligerent groups and eventually to issue reports to competent authorities regarding any irregularities observed.

BRITISH LOWER HOUSE HEARS OF PERSIAN AFFAIRS

Sir Edward Grey Explains Position in Southern Persia—Figures on British Losses—Blockade of Germany Discussed

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Friday—In the House of Commons yesterday the question of the blockade of Germany was raised by Sir Henry Dabiel who dwelt particularly on the question of oils to neutral countries eventually going to Germany. Regarding linseed oil he mentioned that the British exports to Holland rose from 453 tons in the first nine months of 1913 and 299 in 1914 to 29,511 tons for the same period this year. Exports from Holland to Germany were 4803 tons and after the war 79,000 tons. He did not think the Dutch Overseas Trust was dealing with the matter satisfactorily, its most important members, he said, being directors of German companies and intimately associated with German commercial developments.

Replying, Lord Robert Cecil recounted the steps taken to secure the three objects in view, namely the prevention of oils and fats getting to Germany, the prevention of reexport of margarine and the securing of rights of neutrals in accordance with the fundamentals of international law. But whatever device they might adopt they could only limit, and that had been done.

The government saw no reason to suppose there was anything wrong with the Netherlands Overseas Trust. The business of the foreign office was to try and make things run smoothly to secure British rights, not only without infringing neutrals' rights, but without getting into dangerous and acrimonious discussion. Their business was to carry out the policy of depriving Germany of essential articles. (Continued on page eight, column two)

JAPAN EMPEROR LAYS STRESS ON ALLIES' RELATIONS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

TOKYO, Japan, Thursday—The Emperor personally opened the Diet yesterday. In a speech from the throne he laid special stress upon the foreign relations of Japan, stating that the alliance with England and the entente with Russia and France, was being strengthened. He charged the ministers and members especially to discuss the budget.

Count Okuma has, it is understood, declined the offer of marquisate, and well-known merchants, K. Okura, T. Furukawa and T. Mitsui, are included among the coronation peerages.

AMNESTY DEBATE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Friday—At the resumed amnesty debate in the House of Assembly, General Botha declared he had come prepared to forgive and forget. He regretted Mr. Hertzog had lost a great opportunity of reestablishing unity. The Nationalists said he had shown an unbecoming spirit, the continuance of which would lead to a position far more serious than any previously experienced.

Regarding general amnesty, General Botha declared the government considered that owing to the attitude of prisoners' supporters it would not be safe at present. Nothing he said would be more welcome to the government than to be able to release rebels. He intimated that the government had accepted Mr. Merriman's amendment, recommending clemency in individual cases.

DIFFERENCES IN PERSIA REPORTED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, Friday—A Teheran message reports rumors of differences between Turkish and German ambassadors in Teheran.

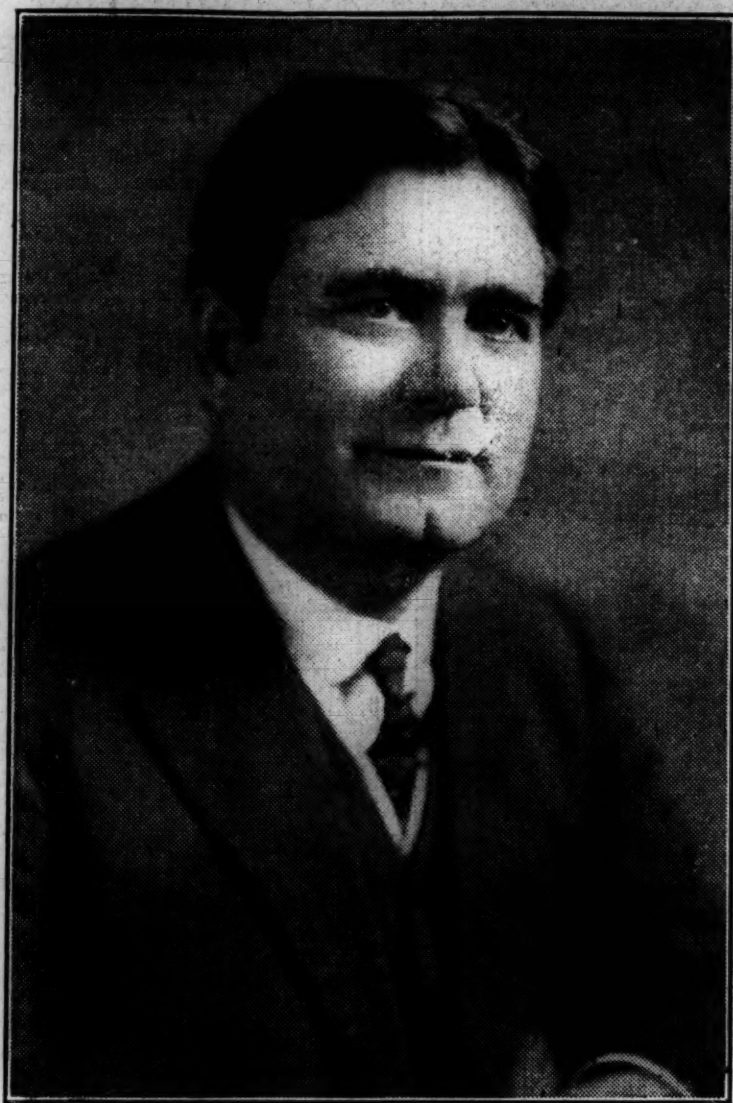
Prior to the Turks' participation in the war the Turkish ambassador maintained it would not be right for Turkey to fight in Germany's behalf alone. He now reproaches Prince Henry of Reuss for having provoked the Persian crisis, which resulted in both ministers leaving the Persian capital.

The message states also there is a difference between ministers resulting from a misunderstanding regarding Prince Reuss' intention to preside over the committee at Kum and direct activities of insurgent gendarmerie.

MILITARY SERVICE BILL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Friday—Mr. Tennant announces that the government as at present advised does not intend to proceed with the military service bill, the object of which is to empower the military authorities to withdraw from men of regular and territorial forces the right they might otherwise possess to leave the service during the continuance of the war.



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Senator William E. Borah of Idaho

SEN. BORAH ASKS TREATY FAIRNESS TO NICARAGUA

United States, as Protector, Should Be Altogether Open and Sincere, He Says, in Canal Right Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It will be recalled that the Nicaragua treaty was still before the last Congress at the time of its adjournment. This treaty was first sent in to the Senate in the last year of the Taft administration. It received the full support of the Republican members of the committee on foreign affairs with the exception of Senator William E. Borah of Idaho and was opposed by the Democrats on the committee, so that in effect the vote of Senator Borah caused its defeat and it was not reported from the committee. The Wilson administration revised the treaty to some extent and sent it in to the Senate. It was before the Senate at the time of adjournment last March and Senator Borah moved to consider the treaty in open session. The motion was opposed and not acted upon, so the treaty is still pending.

Senator Borah was asked a few days ago by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor to explain his attitude toward the treaty and he replied as follows:

A distinguished writer on international questions has lately said that, with reference to its foreign affairs, the United States is the most secretive of any of the great governments; that it seems utterly unwilling to trust the people with the actual facts, as much so as those governments which make no boast of confidence in the judgment of the people. This writer was referring by way of illustration to our relation with Mexico. It is true that the real facts have been kept from the people, presumably because those in charge of affairs felt that the people had not the poise and good sense to deal with the situation wisely. But Mexico is only one illustration which might be used to support the writer's statement. Not quite so notorious but no different in effect, and scarcely less important, is our dealing with Nicaragua. A treaty has been pending before the Senate for some time purporting to establish a protectorate over Nicaragua and to pay Nicaragua some \$3,000,000 for a right of way for another canal. An effort has been made to have this treaty considered in public, but as yet the effort has not met with success.

Notwithstanding the treaty initiates a national policy with reference to Central America and involves the payment of \$3,000,000 for a thing which in my judgment is practically worthless, the matter is to be considered and discussed apparently in secret. Just what there is about such a transaction as that which would make it unwise or dangerous to discuss it in public I cannot understand. The treaty, it seems to me, is unwise from the standpoint of national policy, but it is not the policy which it initiates but the method of its negotiation that we should first consider. The fact is that we are not making a treaty with Nicaragua at all; we are in practical effect making a treaty with those whom

(Continued on page seven, column four)

OPINION PREVAILS ALLIES ARE URGING GREECE TO YIELD

Military Staffs of Greece and Allies to Decide Salonica Question, It Is Said

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece, Friday—No definite change in the negotiations between the Greek government and the Allies can be reported and it is understood no definite decision has yet been reached.

No official information is available, but the opinion prevails that the Allies are urging the Greek government to accept their demands.

In certain quarters, it is stated, the Greek government has decided to submit the question of the evacuation of Salonica to the military staffs of Greece and the Allies for settlement.

LONDON, England, Friday—No additional information regarding the situation in Greece is available. It should be noted, Rome cables state, that the Italian foreign minister declared Greece has consented to give required assurance, while Athens dispatches imply no definite decision has been reached.

PASSPORTS ARE GIVEN MEMBERS OF FORD PARTY

More Than a Hundred Issued at State Department Bureau in Washington—Government Makes Its Position Clear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The office force in the passport bureau at the state department is devoting all its time today to the examination of applications of the members of the Ford party for passports. It is estimated by the chief clerk that approximately 150 passports would be issued by tonight.

When the office opened this morning 100 had been issued. Theodore Delavigne, personal representative of Mr. Ford, came down from New York with 26 applications, included among which was one from Mr. Ford himself. The chief clerk said that of the passports that have been issued 54 are for newspaper correspondents and probably more will be issued to writers.

No further official action has been taken by the government concerning the pilgrimage than that taken yesterday in the limitation of the passports to neutral countries. Officials, however, are careful in replying to all inquiries to say that the government in no way stands as sponsor for the expedition and that it is issuing the passports to the members of the party as individuals only.

Passport applications presented by Theodore Delavigne and granted this afternoon included:

Meyer I. Block, New Durham, N. H.; Isador Caesar, Brooklyn; J. B. Lecky, Greenwich, Conn.; Howard W. Steep, York; William H. Draper, Jr., New York; Otis Green, New York; Alice Loughton, New York; Theophilus E. Montgomery,

COURT DEFERS SENTENCING OF STEAMSHIP MEN

Dr. Bueh and Other Officials of Hamburg-American Line Convicted of Violating Laws in Supplying German Craft

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Judge Howe today postponed until tomorrow at 10 a. m. the sentencing of the four Hamburg-American officials convicted last night of conspiracy against United States laws in sending supplies from neutral ports to German war vessels at sea.

The postponement was at the request of the defense. The government agreed. The defendants, who were all in court, were permitted to remain at liberty on the bonds they had furnished after their indictment.

William Rand, Jr., counsel for the defense, asked the postponement in order that pleas for setting aside the jury's verdict and for arrest of judgment could be carefully drawn. The pleas, said Mr. Rand, will set forth that the verdict was rendered on evidence that was without weight, and that errors were committed in instructions and in arguments.

"We have lost only the first line of trenches," William Travers Jerome, associate counsel for the defense, said. "You don't make war without losing once in a while. This was just a skirmish. The battle is coming later."

Dr. Karl Bueh, the principal defendant, was asked today if, as an act of patriotism, he was ready to accept any punishment the court would inflict upon him. He shrugged his shoulders and smiled. "I have nothing to say," he said.

The specific charge against the defendants was conspiracy to deceive and defraud the United States. The maximum penalty for each indictment is two years' imprisonment and \$10,000 fine.

In reaching its decision, the jury is reported to have taken but one ballot and this after several hours of discussion of the evidence in minute detail. The jury was given the case at 2:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Its foreman, George W. Palmer, announced the verdict at 10:30 o'clock last night, seven and one half hours later.

An appeal is likely to be made to the federal court of appeals, and, in case the verdict is upheld, to the supreme court of the United States.

The four defendants affected by the verdict are Dr. Karl Bueh, managing director of the Hamburg-American line in New York city and former German minister to Mexico and German commissioner in the Venezuelan arbitration proceedings before the Hague tribunal; George Kotter, general superintendent of the line; Adolph Hachmeister, general purchasing agent, and Joseph Poppinghaus, a former officer in the German navy, at present a second officer in the Hamburg-American line. A fifth defendant, Felix Seffner, supercargo on one of the neutral steamers sent to supply the German fleet, was not brought to trial. He was captured by the British while on his errand of relief and is at the present time a prisoner in a Canadian detention camp.

Roger B. Wood, the assistant United States attorney, said today that the government was not prepared to make peace but our enemies prefer to double their forces in order to vanquish the German empire and will not confer with our emissaries in neutral countries. (Continued on page eight, column six)

BERLIN PAPER AND PEACE QUESTION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Friday—An official announcement states that the Berlin newspaper, the Lokal Anzeiger, shows uncertainty in its optimism as manifested in the following words: The Reichstag can only rejoice as regards the present military situation but unfortunately we are not very reassured as to the future, considering the number of our enemies. Our government is always ready to make peace but our enemies prefer to double their forces in order to vanquish the German empire and will not confer with our emissaries in neutral countries. (Continued on page nine, column five)

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JOHN REDMOND SAYS ALLIES ARE MASTERS IN WEST

Belief Expressed That the War Will End Sooner Than Most People Expect

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WATERFORD, Ireland, Friday—Speaking at a recruiting meeting at Waterford yesterday with Lord Wimborne, John Redmond said he was convinced of this, and so was the army, that so far at any rate as the western front was concerned the Allies had got the upper hand definitely. He was also convinced the war would come to an end sooner than most people believed.

TRACK REMOVAL ON WASHINGTON STREET IS URGED

Street Laying Out Department Proposes Discontinuance of North-Bound Lines on Thoroughfare From Essex St.

Removal of the north bound Elevated tracks in Washington street from Essex street is proposed today in a communication sent to Mayor Curley by the street laying out department. The mayor in reply proposes a public hearing within the next month to forward this or some other measure of relief for traffic conditions in Washington street.

The reply of the mayor follows:

"I am this day in receipt of report submitted by your board in response to a request for an investigation of traffic conditions and the possible removal of one line of tracks for the relief of congestion on Washington street, between Boylston and Milk streets, and believe that a public hearing should be arranged within the next 30 days to which should be invited the representatives of the street railway companies, the transit commission and all public bodies as well as individuals interested in the improvement of traffic conditions in Boston."

The report of the street commission, which was drawn up by Frank A. Goodwin, again urges the widening of Chauncy, Arch and Exchange streets as a means of giving some relief to Washington street. It then says:

"By a rearrangement of the street car traffic in the area in question, utilizing Chauncy and Arch as one-way streets, together with other changes in existing routes, we shall be able to relieve Washington street, particularly at the corner of Summer street. We will also remedy in large measure the very bad condition of affairs on State street, at Exchange and Devonshire streets, by sending north-bound car traffic through Exchange street."

"At the present time there are 10 surface lines entering Washington street, north-bound, beyond Boylston street. These lines carry 366 cars daily and proceed north until they reach Franklin street, where they turn thence to Hawley and Summer streets, and then into Washington street and return southward. "It is proposed that these cars be diverted into Essex street, thence to Chauncy and Summer streets into Washington street, and return south-bound. This would relieve Washington street, between Boylston and Franklin streets, of 366 cars, north-bound, and also Washington street, between Franklin and Summer streets, of the same number of south-bound cars."

"There are 13 surface lines carrying 496 cars daily, north-bound, on Washington street, that turn down Milk street, thence to Congress, State and Devonshire streets to Adams square and to points beyond. These lines should be diverted into Essex street, thence to Chauncy, Arch, Franklin, Federal, Milk, (Continued on page nine, column five)

ITALIAN PLEDGE SHOWN AGAINST SEPARATE PEACE

Baron Sonnino Says Greece Has Consented to Give Required Assurances—Serbia's Independence Must Be Restored

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy, Thursday—In the Italian Chamber, Baron Sonnino, the foreign minister, declared the government was convinced of the necessity of giving solemn testimony of the Allies' solidarity by a joint declaration of the five powers renewing the one made by France, Great Britain and Russia on Sept. 5, 1914, the Japanese joining later. A formal deed, he said, of our adherence has already been signed in London and let that be the testimony which will disabuse everybody.

As regards Greece, he stated, her attitude had given rise to anxiety, but Greece had consented to give the required assurances and there was every reason to believe a satisfactory settlement would be reached regarding the safety and freedom of the Allies in Macedonia. The absorption of Serbia by Austria would constitute a great danger, he continued, emphasizing the importance of Serbia's independence for Italy. In agreement with the Allies, Italy laid down the complete restoration of Serbian independence as an indispensable condition. At the end of the war, Italy could not remain deaf to Serbia's appeal and would quickly do all possible to assist Serbia's army.

Italy's traditional policy, which included the maintenance of Albanian independence, would be reaffirmed by the presence of the Italian flag on the other side of the Adriatic.

He stated also strategic defense of the Adriatic was another pivot of Italy's policy. Italy, he said, was resolved to pursue the war with all her strength and with every sacrifice.

Thursday—At the opening of the Chamber of Deputies, an enormous number of people were present. M. Denys Cochlin being in the Royal box.

Baron Sonnino, the foreign minister, spoke after the president and recalled in detail the reasons for Italy's declarations of war against Austria and Turkey.

Having referred to Bulgaria's action he said Italy's path was clear; she had declared war on "Bulgaria with her allies with whom she had constantly cooperated in attempts at conciliation."

WAR SAVINGS PLAN CALLED DEFECTIVE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Friday—Robert Smillie, president of the Miners Federation, presided at a meeting of the workers war emergency national committee. The chancellor's war savings scheme was discussed, a resolution being passed stating that the scheme was defective since it offers to working classes a lower rate of interest than that obtainable by large investors and the proposal of issuing scrip is unsuitable to habits and conditions of working-classes and the unit of £1 is too large for a small investor.

REELECT RESERVE BANK DIRECTORS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The federal reserve board today announced the reelection of the following reserve bank directors: At Boston, Arthur M. Heard, Manchester, N. H., and Charles G. Washburn, Worcester, Mass. class A and class B respectively. At Philadelphia, William H. Peck, Scranton, Pa., and George W. F. Gaunt, Mullica Hill, N. J., class A and class B respectively.

RAILWAYMEN AND DRINK RESTRICTIONS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Friday—Regarding the opposition to the new drinking restrictions which came into force on Dec. 1, J. H. Thomas has written to J. Terrett, secretary of the protest committee, repudiating on behalf of the railwaymen any part in the agitation. Mr. Thomas says if your claim to speak for other trade unionists is equalled by the presumption with which you claim to speak for railwaymen, your representative position must be a very shaky one. Mr. Terrett has announced his intention of opposing Herbert Samuel in the Cleveland division as a protest against the new regulations.

HARVARD ELECTS A. R. BANCROFT

At a meeting of the 10 runners who represented Harvard in the dual cross-country meet with Yale this fall A. R. Bancroft '17 of Newton was unanimously elected captain of the Crimson varsity cross-country team for next year. Bancroft graduated from Newton high school and has represented Harvard in every cross-country race the team has held this year.

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

NEW REGULATIONS FOR SCHOOLS IN KOREA DISCUSSED

Opinion on Regulations Is That They Are Satisfactory, Though Not to All Missionaries

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) SEUL, Korea—Bishop Harris, Methodist bishop of Korea, and one of the leaders of opinion, as well as one of the oldest residents of Japan and of its dependency, gave his opinion recently of the new school regulations of Korea. Those regulations, said the Bishop, were taken up by the Mission Council which met on Sept. 1, 2 and 3 in Seoul. When they were published they caused some misgivings on the part of the missionaries, and they were discussed by the conference there. By the direction of the conference the committee which had these matters in charge were instructed to confer with the authorities. They therefore had a meeting with Mr. Usami, director of the department of internal affairs of the government-general, and all the questions concerning certain articles were gone into very fully. The committee brought in a report of the interview which the conference accepted with appreciation of the painstaking efforts of Mr. Usami in explaining the regulations.

For some time the Japanese churches in Korea and the Shintoists and the Buddhists had been under these regulations, but they were entirely new and were not anticipated by the missionaries and the Korean pastors and, as already stated, at first created some misgivings among them. Even now the rules governing all these regulations have not been put into operation, but preparation is being made to that end. It will, however, take a few months, so I understand, the Bishop said, to perfect them. Those acquainted with the operation of these rules in Japan proper say that they have caused no embarrassment whatever to Christian organizations in Japan, and think that the application of these rules is for government rather than irresponsible regulation of religious bodies. As far as the regular organized bodies of Christians are concerned there is no conflict. They offer protection and are helpful, and it is hoped that the same will be true in their application to the churches in Korea.

Of course, continued the Bishop, there was a resolution passed by the conference to which I have already referred in regard to the new school regulations. I have sent a copy of that resolution as finally agreed to, but the substance of it was that the missionaries declared their allegiance and loyalty to the authorities, and their desire to conform to all laws and regulations, and it contained a request to the government-general that the same freedom as to religious teaching should be accorded in Korea as now exists in Japan proper. No reply has yet been received to that request, but the conference with the authorities brought out the fact that these regulations are in the interests of the schools, that they are free from any animus toward private schools, and that the outcome of their operation will be, in the end, to put the Christian schools in Korea in the same position as they occupy in Japan proper.

It is hoped, also, that in the application of these rules to the Christian schools, all hardships may be avoided, that the Christian schools will conform to the rules of the government schools, that there will be cooperation and that they will work out satisfactorily. The Christian schools should conform as rapidly as possible to the new regulations, Bishop Harris declared. It turns out that the authorities are not opposed to the teaching of religion in the schools on the premises outside of school hours. Religious instruction may be given before or after the school lessons.

In summing up the general opinion regarding the new regulations, the Bishop said: In a general way they are perfectly satisfactory, though they are not satisfactory to all the missionaries, some of whom feel that if the Bible is to be out of the curriculum there will then be no reason for maintaining the school, it having lost its character as a Christian school. Many of the missionaries, however, are quite free from any fear as to the future after the experience in the past in Japan, but others are anxious lest it should mean the closing of all Christian schools, except those of high grade. Of course, it is a very great undertaking for the different missions to furnish and equip all the schools and keep them up to grade, but it is realized that it is a government problem to provide these public schools. Personally, concluded the Bishop, I have little doubt it will all work out satisfactorily in a few years. The maintenance of these schools, it goes without saying, is the desire of the missionaries and they also desire to conform to the government regulations and, more strictly, the instruction regulations.

FRENCH MISSION IN ITALY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) ROME, Italy—The French military mission consisting of General Gouraud, Colonel Billot and Lieutenant Chénail has returned to Rome from the Italian front. Mr. Barrère, the French ambassador in Italy, received the mission at the station. The King has conferred the Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazare on the French General, presenting the insignia to him personally.

WORK IN AUSTRALIA FOR MEN FROM WAR

(By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent)

MELBOURNE, Australia—The question of assisting returned soldiers has been seriously considered by the Australian authorities. J. C. Watson, first Labor prime minister of Australia, has offered his services to the Commonwealth government, and has been asked by the Federal parliamentary war committee to organize a scheme for the employment of Australians returning from the war. Mr. Watson's duties will be to visit the various states and secure the cooperation of the state governments in the scheme laid down by the Federal parliamentary war committee; to secure the appointment, by the state governments, of state councils to give effect to the scheme, and to supervise and coordinate their work; to enlist the sympathy and assistance of private citizens in the provision of employment and land settlement opportunities for returned soldiers; to report to the committee from time to time; to act in concert with the members of the committee of each state visited, and, generally, to act in an executive capacity in carrying out the instructions of the war committee.

Mr. Watson explains that his exact position is not so much to find employment himself for men, as to secure coordination among the various state agencies, which, it is hoped, will be established by the state governments. "I think that the question of finding employment for the men who have already returned, or are returning, will be solved easily," remarked Mr. Watson. "The bigger question is to provide for the much greater number who will require direction and assistance in the near future."

"I am hopeful that, in addition to government land that may be available in the various states, I will receive the active cooperation and assistance of the larger landholders. The quantity of government land suitable for closer settlement in the eastern states is extremely limited, and therefore an appeal must be made to the patriotic feelings of those landholders who possess more than a living area, to place holdings at the disposal of the various state governments on reasonable terms. W. G. Ashford, minister for lands in New South Wales, told me that he had offers from people who were prepared to accept long-dated government bonds for their holdings on what appeared to be fair terms. "In addition, I myself have had indications that landholders generally would be agreeable to make their properties available to governments dealing with placing men on the land who had had a little previous experience." Mr. Watson said that he thought government experts could assist in the instruction of the men. Should the land available be more than required for their own men, there would doubtless, he considered, be plenty of applications from returned British soldiers who were desirous of becoming farmers.

LORD DERBY APPEALS FOR THE WORKERS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON, England—Mrs. Winston Churchill read a letter from Lord Derby at a special matinee arranged for the benefit of Y. M. C. A. work among munition factories, held at the Shaftesbury theater. Lord Derby said, "I appeal to all present to help you in the work of providing proper accommodation and good meals for those engaged in munition work. I have felt the absolute necessity of making provision, both in the way of recreation rooms and canteens, for the great influx of workers to those places where munition works are being set up or extended. I feel that my work of appealing for recruits is not inconsistent with the one I am making in this letter, for the question of obtaining recruits and ammunition hang together. It is no use having men in the field unless there is plenty of ammunition for them, and on the other hand there is no use in having the ammunition without the men to use it. It is my hope, therefore, that before long the forces of this country will be so divided that all men who are indispensable to the army will be in the army, while those indispensable to munition works and necessary trades will be in those works or trades. The making of ammunition provides a wide field for the employment of women, and their response to the call of duty has been magnificent. All of us, therefore, who are not able to take part either in the field or in the munition works, can do our share by helping to provide, by giving gifts or service, the necessities for the men and women in the works. You in your area are doing splendid work, but this work cannot be carried on without the financial aid of those who are in a position to give it, and I earnestly beg of all present to give freely so that you will be enabled to carry on the good work for months to come."

TURKISH ENVOY TO VATICAN (Special to The Christian Science Monitor) COLOGNE, Germany—The Kölnische Zeitung recently stated that it had learned from an authoritative source that there had been an exchange of letters between the Pope and the Sultan with regard to the Armenian question. The Sultan, it was reported, had declared himself ready to settle the religious question with the assistance of the Vatican at the end of the war. The Cologne paper also stated that it had been decided to accredit a Turkish ambassador to the Vatican immediately upon the conclusion of the war.



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Hon. Sir W. H. Irvine, K. C., K. C. M. G.

EMPEROR NICHOLAS' PROGRAM FOR DAY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The following account of the life of the Emperor of Russia in war time is reproduced in the Journal des Débats from the Rousskoie Tschenie. The information emanates from General Doubenensky. The Emperor, it is stated, occupies a small one-story house in one of the towns of White Russia, the two rooms on the first floor being reserved for his personal use. Next door to the Emperor are the rooms of the court minister, Count Frederiks, and the master of the household, General Voisekov. On the ground floor are the quarters of Captain Nilot, the chief aide-de-camp, the lord marshal, Prince Dolgorouky, and Dr. Fedoroff. Here also are His Majesty's secretaries. Of servants there are very few, these consisting of the Emperor's valet and a few footmen, who also act as messengers. A small garden surrounds the house. The Emperor's suite, which is quite small, occupies a state-owned house. Some of them are quartered in the hotels of the town. The Grand Dukes Cyril Vladimirovitch and Boris Vladimirovitch accompany the Emperor.

Shortly after 6 o'clock the Emperor, wearing the Russian smock fastened by a leather belt and high boots, leaves the house for the quarters for the headquarters staff. He is followed by his aide-de-camp and a mounted guard. His Majesty examines, with General Alexieff, the reports received during the night and early morning from the front, and the Emperor makes himself acquainted with the details of the various engagements. He not only listens to the reports, but is informed by telegraph of the hourly trend of events. With the Emperor, studying the maps on the tables and on the walls, is General Michel Vassilievitch Alexieff. For hours together, the two confer on the developments which each day brings forth and decide on the moves to be made. At midday the Emperor returns to his house and partakes of the midday meal, to which, besides the 11 or 12 persons who invariably are present, are invited the military representatives of the Allied armies and the officers of highest rank of the staff of the commander-in-chief. The meal occupies very little time. It is very simple, and it is unnecessary to remark that no wine is served. During the meal the Emperor speaks to every one, and at its close he has a few words to say to each of the guests in turn. At 2 o'clock he returns to his writing room, where he again deals with war reports and various communications. Later in the afternoon the Tsar Nicholas goes out in his motor car, accompanied by a few members of his suite. He returns to his writing room and works till 7:30, when dinner is served. There are always a few guests present, and after having talked to these the Emperor again retires to his writing room, where he works until a late hour of the night.

ITALIAN FLOWER TRADE AFFECTED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ROME, Italy—The interests of the flower growers and exporters of Liguria have been seriously affected by the war. Of late years the trade in cut flowers and green leaves has assumed such proportions that it has become one of the most flourishing sources of wealth to Italy. In the east of Liguria about 1000 hectares of land are given up to the cultivation of autumn, winter and spring flowers for exportation. The weight of cut flowers alone sent by rail from the Ligurian Riviera to other parts of Italy and to other countries from October, 1906, to May, 1907, is registered as 2,011,482 kilograms, in 1911-1912 it had risen

to 3,299,409 kilograms, and in 1913-1914 to 5,000,000 kilograms, and the value of this important Italian industry is estimated at 35,000,000 lire annually. The chief markets for Italian cut flowers were found in Austria-Hungary, the east, Russia, Belgium, Holland, England, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, and the war has reduced the commerce by about half, so that the position of the Ligurian flower growers is exceedingly difficult. Olive growing has been abandoned to a great extent in Liguria in favor of flower growing, and some towns, such as Ospedaletti and Coldiroli, are entirely dependent upon this industry. The valley of the Nervia is the principal seat of floriculture.

Since the war growers and exporters have been able to find fresh markets of considerable importance, but the provisions adopted by the government to prevent the smuggling of contraband goods so impedes rapid transit that the trade is paralyzed. Many industries are connected with that of flower growing, and are affected by this falling off of trade, and it is hoped the government will find means to further their interests. It has been proposed that government officials should inspect the hampers of flowers before they leave the railway stations and accompany the consignments to the frontier stations, whence the hampers could be sent in sealed vans to their destination. This plan, however, presents great, if not impossible, difficulties, and the question is not easy of solution.

BRITISH TRADE AND SHIPPING RETURNS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The trade and shipping returns of the United Kingdom for the month of October, have been issued by the Board of Trade. The following are the values of the exports and imports compared with the figures for the corresponding month of the two previous years:

	1913	1914	1915
Exports	44,622,699	25,901,815	31,983,965
Imports	71,730,176	51,379,435	67,792,567

The value of British exports since and including January, 1915, was £315,000,651, a decrease of £64,289,527 as compared with the corresponding period of 1914, while the imports totaled £711,634,539 against £578,791,657, an increase of £137,842,882.

In three of the four classes into which exports are divided, there have been increases during the past month. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles increased by £900,520, articles wholly or mainly manufactured, by £1,936,334, and miscellaneous articles, by £218,703. In the first group, the principal increase was in coal and coke; in the second, the greatest rise was in textiles and iron and steel productions.

In all of the classes into which imports are divided, there were increases. The imports of food, drink, etc., rose by £3,050,307; raw material by £8,382,289; articles manufactured, by £4,927,645; and miscellaneous goods, by £52,881. Among these classes, the following commodities were mainly responsible for the rise: meat, timber, raw cotton, wool, and iron goods of all kinds.

From the bullion and specie account it is seen that the exports are far in excess of the imports. The following are the figures:

	1915	1914	1913
Export	9,397,595	584,003	12,217,908
Import	1,183,002	1,716,229	6,459,883

The total amount of British and foreign shipping engaged in the foreign trade during last month was 2,827,344 tons entered with cargoes, as against 3,125,990 in 1914 and 4,487,315 in 1913. The figures for clearances with cargoes were 3,315,040, as compared with 3,902,613 in 1914 and 6,233,943 in 1913.

EMPHASIS LAID ON AUSTRALIA'S DUTY TO EMPIRE

Sir William Irvine Sees Need for Commonwealth to Redouble Its Efforts in War

(By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent)

MELBOURNE, Australia—The Hon. Sir William Irvine, K. C., K. C. M. G., federal attorney-general in the last Commonwealth government, in a speech on Australia's obligation to the empire, at the Victorian Fruit Growers Central Association, emphasized Australia's duty to the empire.

He declared that, although Australia had done a great deal in connection with the prosecution of the war, it had not yet done all that it should do. The task which lies before us, he continued, is a much greater one than we have yet attempted to perform. Let anyone look at the position today. If we take the efforts which are being made by Great Britain and compare them with those of Australia, I am afraid we must come to the conclusion that it is necessary for us to redouble our efforts before we can keep pace with the old country. These are truths which must be brought before all of us. Great Britain is maintaining under arms, or preparing for war, an army estimated at about 3,000,000 men. It needs no difficult sum to calculate that if a population of about 45,000,000 can maintain 3,000,000 men, Australia, with 3,000,000, must do something more than maintain 100,000 men. First of all, not only have we for generations lived under the protection of the British fleet, which has been practically entirely maintained by the British people, but at the present time the naval power of England, upon which our whole safety immediately depends, is kept up almost entirely by a population which is much poorer than we are. Much as Great Britain has to lose by an unsuccessful termination of the war, Australia has more to lose.

There is no consideration in politics, continued Sir William Irvine, which excites attention in ordinary times which should weigh for one moment at the present time. For my own part I am confident that this war will result in triumph for us—but in order that it shall do so, it is necessary not merely for Great Britain, but for Australia itself, to put into the struggle every ounce of vigor it possesses. Two months ago I asked the prime minister to put aside all party considerations, to stand out from party and lead Australia as a whole, to become a leader of the people of Australia, and show us a way to attain victory. I am sure I echoed the sentiments of everybody present when I made that appeal. Two months have passed, but I still hope we may be spared the terrible internecine conflict with which we are threatened and that we will be able to stand out prepared to do our utmost, in money and men, to bring the war to a successful conclusion. I regret, however, to say that the history of Parliament during the last two months has not been such as to encourage me in these hopes.

Sir William Irvine went on to discuss the war from the Australian point of view, and he made the significant statement that he was more convinced than ever that the somewhat loose-jointed constitution which had been entered into 15 years ago would need to be sufficiently strong for the great work they had to perform during the war, and more especially the heavy responsibility which would confront them at the conclusion of the war. He then touched on the question of conscription, and his proposal that the basis of universal compulsory military service should be adopted was received with loud applause.

In concluding his address, the former attorney-general said, we have in the defense act a provision not only for the universal training of the manhood of Australia, but also an express provision that they are liable to be called upon to come forward and serve their country should the necessity arise. But that service, for some reason or another, is confined within the boundaries of Australia. May I ask you, is there any man who will say that there is any common sense in imposing on the people of Australia the obligation not to fight for our country in Flanders or Gallipoli, or wherever the defense of the country can be successfully achieved, but to fight for it only in Australia at a time when our defense is absolutely impossible? We shall emerge from this struggle a purer, more superior, and more powerful race than we have ever yet been. Our responsibilities will be greater—particularly in the control of the Pacific ocean islands. Australia, he added, is only now emerging into real nationhood.

NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The Rt. Hon. George Cave, K. C., M. P., as reported in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, has been appointed to the post of solicitor-general in succession to Sir Frederick Smith. The new solicitor-general was educated at the Merchant Taylors school and at St. John's College, Oxford, where he was a scholar and Taylorian exhibitor. In 1878 he graduated with a first class degree in arts. Since then he has practiced at the Chancery bar, and has been Recorder of Guildford since 1904. In 1906 he entered Parliament as Unionist member for the Kingston division, and has distinguished himself as a lawyer among lawyers, and as a politician among politicians.

TRIBUTE PAID TO SIR HENRY COTTON

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—Writing in India on Sir Henry Cotton, J. M. Robertson, M. P., says: Many British civil servants, one is glad to believe, have truly served India for India's sake, no less than for the empire's; but not many, I think, have had such a far-reaching influence for good as Sir Henry Cotton. For me, on entering Parliament 10 years ago, he was one of the comforting and reassuring actualities in the Indian outlook. One knew so well the correct bureaucratic attitude more or less merging into the Kipling attitude, the contented—nay, complacent—recognition of a great gulf fixed between rulers and ruled; and the immovable conviction that everything will remain so forever, because the east is the east. One knew, also, the converse attitude, that of derision for the bureaucratic and hot impatience of the British government at home and British rule in India. The clash of such opposites was uncompromising enough; and it was hard to see in advance who could mediate. Sir Henry Cotton did. With his unimpeachable record, his tranquil fixity in his twofold character of experienced administrator and friend of Indian aspirations, he was the living proof that there is "a way out." He had the rare gift of perfect imperturbability, criticizing official assumptions without a shadow of bitterness, and putting the claim for reform, the massive case of the needs of India, without rhetoric, with a simple security of conviction that outweighed any eloquence. He gave me the idea of an impersonal truth, embracing at once the Indian's and the bureaucrat's point of view. And he somehow created a belief in the ultimate invincibility of justice.

Recalling the man as I knew him, Mr. Robertson adds, with his unfaltering cheerfulness, his perfect and unvarying courtesy, and his calm preparedness at all times and against any opposition to carry on his great work of sane reconstruction, I am moved to say that I have known no truer servant of humanity in my time. Were it not that in his eyes I never saw anger, I might figure him as the unarmed ideal of the happy warrior. But his perfect immunity from ill-will made him something rarer than that. From the peoples of India he has earned, I think, the tribute of love. Many here, I feel sure, will say with me that he will always have ours.

BRITISH ENTERPRISE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—Professor Marchant, at the opening meeting of the Liverpool Engineering Society, mentioned instances of the way in which British manufacturers had adapted themselves to the new conditions created by the war. Referring to the effect of investigation on the making of iron and steel for electrical purposes, in connection with the design of transformers, he said a new alloy of silicon and iron had been produced, as the result of researches, which were an interesting example of the advantage of cooperation between the manufacturer and the chemist. It was no exaggeration to say that no other discovery had done more to improve the operation of electrical appliances than this one. In the course of this discovery, a method of producing a hard steel for permanent magnets had been found, in which steel was alloyed with tungsten. This, and the other important use to which tungsten could be put, led the Germans to take up tungsten manufacture, and when the war broke out, nearly all the tungsten used for these purposes was found to be of German origin. This position was now changed and as a result of the complete control of tungsten ores by the British, all the tungsten required for magnets, armor plate, etc., was now made in England. This desirable result was not due to government action, but to the enterprise of manufacturers.

Again, Professor Marchant pointed out, at the outbreak of war, Germany had obtained what amounted to a monopoly of the manufacture of magnets. A company was formed and the design of a good magnet worked out, with the satisfactory result that they now had a machine superior to the one they had been getting from Germany. The firm was now making 250 machines a week, was rapidly extending its works, and would soon be turning out 1000 to 1500 a week.

GENERAL EFFECT OF THE GREAT CHARTER

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LEEDS, England—H. A. L. Fisher, vice-chancellor of Sheffield University, speaking on the subject of Magna Charta, said that in the thirteenth century the idea of progress as something necessary had not arisen, and it was considered sufficient if the existing law were enforced. In periods of oppression, men looked backward rather than forward, and so the great charter was based on an earlier charter of Henry I, which, in turn, was a restoration of the law as it stood in the time of Edward the Confessor. That any authority should still attach to a document framed in such a way seemed miraculous, unless it were recognized that it contained some elementary ideals of justice recognized in every age. Every society of men required some protection against the human caprice of its governors, and sought it in the rule of law, and the Magna Charta was the first great affirmation of the English nation that the King was subject to the law of the land. On that account it had been regarded as the cornerstone of English liberty, for its main purpose was to strengthen the bulwarks of customary law against the intrusions of arbitrary caprice. It was the work of a lawyer-like generation, proceeded the speaker, and its fate was to be embroiled by generation after generation of lawyers. England had always been a legal country, and even in ages of civil war the lawyers were a power in the state. No one with the slightest knowledge of medieval history could wonder that the lawyers were always most prominent in the work of government.

Referring to the position of national service in the charter, the speaker said that it enacted that no greater service should be demanded of a fief than he was bound in terms to render. Military service was a question of land tenure in those days, and one of the causes of quarrel between King John and his barons was that he demanded of them military service abroad when the terms of their service did not justify it. The promoters of the charter did not attack or defend "national service." They discussed neither the moral nor the political aspects of the great problem which agitated public opinion today. To them the whole matter was a question of private contract, and whole modern criticism proposed the democratic control of diplomacy. The barons of the charter thought it sufficient to lay down the rule that no man should do more service than he was bound to by the terms of his contract.

Many things, Mr. Fisher said, were laid to the credit of the charter which did not properly belong to it, as for instance, the policy of "no taxation without representation," and the idea of equality and political liberty. It was now realized that some of the clauses were reactionary, and the general effect of the charter was that it was less liberal, in the modern sense, than it had been taken to be.

SWISS ECONOMIC POLICY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERNE, Switzerland—Events have shown that so soon as the Swiss federal council decided to lay an embargo on the exportation of milk, the milk scarcity in Switzerland ceased. The Berner Tagwacht, however, which had repeatedly protested against the daily delivery of large quantities of milk to Germany, has pointed out that the result of the government's delay in the matter has been to leave milk at a high price for the rest of the winter. The scarcity due to exportation naturally caused prices to rise, but Swiss dairymen were obliged to conclude contracts at the prevailing rates, and these will now have to hold good during the coming months. The Tagwacht also quoted other Swiss organs to show that much the same thing is taking place with fruit, while it has produced similar evidence to support its contention that the federal council is also playing into the hands of landowners and agrarians as regards meat. According to a report in the Neue Zürcher Nachrichten, the Swiss stock of cattle is at present one third above the normal and yet the high price of meat continues. This, the Berner Tagwacht affirmed, was due to the fact that the federal council had consented to the exportation of meat on the plea of an insufficiency of fodder, and had thus rendered it possible for prices to be kept up.

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

SIR JOHN FRENCH AND EXPANSION OF BRITISH ARTILLERY

Strong Reinforcements Have Been Sent to Army and Added to Heavy Artillery

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON, England.—In the more general part of his recent dispatch, Sir John French says that since the date of his last report the army has received strong reinforcements and every reinforcement has had its quota of field artillery. In addition numerous batteries of heavy guns and howitzers have been added to the strength of the heavy artillery. The arrival of these reinforcements in the field has tested the capacity of the artillery as a whole to expand to meet the requirements of the army and to attain the high level of efficiency which has characterized this army throughout the campaign.

Our enemy may have hoped, Sir John French continues, not without reason, that it would be impossible for us, starting from such small beginnings to be able, by sufficient artillery, to provide for the very large expansion of the army. If he entertained such hopes, he has now good reason to know that they have not been justified by the result. The efficiency of the artillery of the new armies has exceeded all expectations and during the period now reviewed, excellent services have been rendered by the territorial artillery. The work of the artillery during the whole life in the trenches calls for increasing vigilance and the maintenance of an elaborate system of communications in a thorough state of efficiency.

A high standard of initiative is also required to maintain a moral ascendancy over the enemy by hampering his working parties, destroying his works and keeping his artillery fire under control. It is impossible to convey, in a dispatch, an adequate impression of the amount of care and labor involved in the minute and exact preparations that are necessary preliminary to a bombardment preparatory to all attacks in a modern battle. The immense number of guns that it is necessary to concentrate, the amount of ammunition to be supplied them, and the diversity of the tasks to be carried out demand a very high order of skill in organization and technical provisional knowledge. The successful attacks at Hooge on Aug. 9, of the first army on Sept. 25, show that our artillery officers possess the necessary talents and the rank and file the necessary skill and intelligence to insure success in operations of this character. Moreover, the reports of the enemy attack on Oct. 28 in the neighborhood of Loos and Hulluch with such heavy losses, show the capacity of the artillery to concentrate its fire promptly and effectively at a moment's notice for the defense of the front.

I cannot close these remarks on the artillery, Sir John French says, without expressing my admiration for the work of the observing officers and men who work with them. Carrying out their duties as they do in close proximity to the front line in observing situations that are the special mark of the enemy's guns, they are constantly exposed to fire and are compelled to carry on their work, involving the use of delicate instruments and the making of nice calculations, in circumstances of the greatest difficulty and danger. That they have never failed in their duties and that they have suffered very heavy casualties performing them is to their lasting credit and honor. I have, on previous occasions, called attention to the admirable work of the corps of the Royal Engineers. This work covers a very wide field, demanding a high standard of technical knowledge and skill, as well as unflinching energy, and throughout the supreme test of war these qualities have never been found wanting, thus reflecting the greatest credit on the organization of the corps as a whole and on the training of the officers and men individually. The feeling which is imbued in all ranks, from the base ports to the front trenches and beyond, is the same. No matter where or how the personnel of the corps has been employed, devotion to duty and energy have been ever present.

Continuing, Sir John French draws attention to the work of the field unit and army troops companies whose whole-hearted courage and self-sacrifice, combined with sound judgment and instant action, has been beyond all praise.

The necessity for skilled labor at the front has been so continuous that Royal Engineer units have been frequently forced to forgo those periods of respite which at times it has been possible to grant to other troops, but they have responded loyally to every call on their services. The work of the tunneling companies, too, says Sir John, has been splendid. They are composed of professional miners, offered by mining engineers and have devoted themselves wholeheartedly to offensive and defensive mining, a task accompanied by great and unseen dangers. It will be found when the history of these units comes to be written, that it will present a story of danger, of heroism, and of difficulties surmounted, worthy of the best traditions of the Royal Engineers, under whose general direction their work is carried out.

The first use of gas by the British forces is noted by Sir John. After stating that he had been compelled to adopt reprisals, he says that on Sept. 25 he organized a detachment for the purpose. The gas attack met with marked success and produced a demoralizing effect in the opposing units, of which ample evidence was forthcoming in the captured trenches.

The commander-in-chief then proceeded to deal with the work of the Royal Flying corps. Throughout the summer, he says, in spite of much unfavorable weather, the work of cooperating with the artillery, photographing the positions of the enemy, bombing their communications, and reconnoitering far over their lines, has gone on unceasingly. The volume of work performed steadily increases. There have been more than 240 combats in the air, and in nearly every case our pilots have had to seek their opponents behind their own lines, where the latter were assisted by the fire of their own anti-aircraft guns. In spite of this they succeeded in bringing down four of the German machines behind our own lines, and at least 12 behind those of the enemy. On one occasion an officer of the Royal Flying corps engaged four enemy machines and drove them off, proceeding on his reconnaissance. Artillery observation and photography are two of the most trying tasks the corps is called upon to perform, as the airmen must remain for long periods within easy range of the guns of the enemy. The work of observation for the guns by means of aircraft has now become an important factor, and the personnel of the two arms work together in closest cooperation. As evidence of the dangers that airmen have to face, Sir John quotes the example of a machine that was hit no less than 300 times and yet proceeded with the work of reconnaissance. The corps, he continues, has on several occasions carried out a continuous bombing of the communications of the opposing forces, descending to 500 feet and under in order to hit moving trains on the railway. This has, in some cases, been kept up day after day, and in the operations at the end of September in the space of five days, nearly five tons of explosives were dropped on moving trains and are known to have wrecked five, and to have damaged the main line in many different places.

In conclusion, the report pays a high tribute to the men of the new armies. It is evident, it says, that great trouble and much hard work have been expended on these units during their training at home, and it is found that they have received such sound teaching that a short period of instruction in trench life under fire soon enables them to take their places with credit beside their comrades of the older formations. The units of the Territorial force have continued to merit the favorable remarks made on them in previous dispatches, and have taken a prominent part in many of the active operations in which the army has been engaged. A new division, the report concludes, has been sent from Canada and has joined the army in the field. The material of which it is composed is excellent, and this division, Sir John hopes, will acquit itself in face of the enemy as well as the first division of Canadians did.

NATIONALIZATION OF RAILWAYS FAVORED
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON, England.—In an interesting interview with J. H. Thomas, M. P., which appears in "T. P.'s Weekly," the railwaymen's leader, referring to the speech in which he denounced conscription to the House of Commons, says he is not prepared to admit that railwaymen are more suspicious than other classes of workers. I believe, he adds, the general labor sentiment is against conscription. But if there be any special reason it is to be found in what happened in France in the railway strike. Whatever my opinion was before I made that speech, the overwhelming congratulations and support I have received from all sections of the people have demonstrated and confirmed it.

Having studied railway conditions at first hand in America and Canada, Mr. Thomas remarked, in reply to a question, that in the west regulations and conditions varied so widely as between one state or province and another that it was impossible to make any general comparison between the railway workers' lot beneath the Stars and Stripes and beneath the Union Jack. The aim of the men everywhere was to secure through their unions that rate of remuneration, standard of living, and reasonable liberty which should assure them, in the varying conditions of their respective countries a life worthy of their dignity as men. Mr. Thomas referred to the conclusion of the recent railway agreement at Derby as a definite step towards the fuller realization of these ideals. Reverting to the situation prior to the settlement, Mr. Thomas justified the attitude of the men. They felt, he said, that they had been loyally doing the work of the railways, under conditions of exceptional strain, and sometimes very short-handed, ever since war broke out; and now they were convinced that, in view of the increased cost of living and the new income tax proposals, they had a good case for higher wages. Moreover, they felt that their record during the previous 13 months entitled them to a measure of public sympathy.

Asked if the Railwaymen's Union were officially in favor of the nationalization of the railways, Mr. Thomas answered in the affirmative. Nationalization, he thought, would be better for the workers. But the same forces would still be needed to get fair play, only with this advantage: that the men would have the public to appeal to, instead of a board of directors. In the case of compulsory service, equally with industrial settlement, the trade unionists took a national view, provided always that they were encouraged rather than driven.

LORD HALDANE AND THE GENERAL STAFF

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON, England.—Lord Haldane recently gave an account of the formation, development, and functions of the general staff of the British army, in an address to the London school of economics. Warfare was now, he said, a struggle between the organizing capacities of the nations opposed to one another, a struggle which the staffs of Wellington and Napoleon would not have been able to sustain. This, however, had only been realized in England at the time of the South African war, long after the Germans had done so. The result of the deliberations of the Escher committee adopted by Mr. Balfour was the formation of an army council, each of whose members had a separate function. Working this policy of division of labor out to its logical conclusion, meant that the command and training of troops must be rigidly separated from the administrative side, that is the supply and transport services.

"It must be realized," Lord Haldane affirmed, "that the work of the general staff and the administrative staff is distinct and separate. Part of the work that has been done by the new staff is the organization of the army in time of peace, so that mobilization for war may be accomplished in a very short time. The division was adopted as the unit, composed of three brigades, and complete in infantry, artillery, transport, and the other essential services. The general staff and administrative staff, needed to carry out these changes was finally constituted in September, 1906, and the members of the administrative staff were trained at the London school of economics, receiving instruction in such subjects as accounting, commercial law, geography, the money markets, statistics, and other subjects which have produced the results, of which the mobilization of 1914 is a striking example."

The whole of the scheme of organization, continued Viscount Haldane, was outlined in the field service regulations. Under it, the army council sent out men, supplies and money to the theater of war. There the general staff of the Commander-in-Chief worked out the plans of campaign in which the material supplied by the army council was to be used. Each army commander had his staff too, and its members were attached even to such small units as the brigade. The Germans, he claimed, had had the advantage over the British, in the fact that the number of officers they had trained for general staff work, by far exceeded those of their opponents.

Finally, referring to the work of the Commander-in-Chief, Viscount Haldane said that he was assisted by three officers of great responsibility, whose work it was to prepare plans in advance for the Commander-in-Chief without waiting for his express command. These officers were the chief of the general staff, the adjutant-general, and the quartermaster-general. The duty of the adjutant-general was to carry out the movements of troops in accordance with plans drawn up by the chief, and to maintain discipline, while the third member was responsible for supplies, and the maintenance of the lines of communication.

DURABLE PEACE CONGRESS
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) PARIS, France.—L'Humanité publishes the following notification from Berne: "The executive committee of the congress, the aim of which will be the study of a basis on which to found a durable peace, states that having recently sent to Italy a delegation for the purpose of getting into touch with doctors of law, deputies, and other eminent persons who are taking an interest in the congress, this delegation received a cordial welcome and was enabled to ascertain the fact that the Italians would take a prominent part in the congress. The delegation was able also to dispel the erroneous idea that manifestations for the purpose of ending the war were aimed at, or interference in the negotiations which would precede the conclusion of a peace. Since the list of persons willing to participate in the congress is lengthening every day, the congress hopes to be in a position to deal with the task which it has set itself: that of preparing a plan of the problems which will have to be solved in the future treaty of peace."

BRITISH SHIPPING COMMITTEE
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON, England.—At the instance of the first lord of the admiralty, the secretary of state for war, and the president of the Board of Trade, the prime minister has appointed a strong committee to inquire into difficulties and congestion arising from time to time at harbors, ports, and docks, including dock sheds and warehouses, in the United Kingdom; to regulate the work and traffic thereof; to coordinate the requirements of all interests concerned, so as to avoid as far as possible interference with the normal flow of trade; to decide all questions relating to the difficulties and congestion aforesaid that may be referred to them; and to give directions to all executive bodies at the harbors, ports, and docks for carrying their decisions into effect. The committee is as follows: The Lord Incheape, C. C. M. G., K. C. S. L., K. C. L. E., chairman; Graeme Thomson and Maj. T. H. Hawkins, admiralty; Brigadier-General the Hon. A. R. Montagu Stuart Wortley, C. B., D. S. O., war office; Sir Frederick Bolton, J. G. Brodbank, Sir Sam Fay, Sir Edward Hain, and Sir A. Norman Hill.

COMMENTS ON HOHENZOLLERN QUINCENTENARY

German Press Views Chiefly Take Form of Brief Summary of Prussian History

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) BERLIN, Germany.—The German press comments on the occasion of the Hohenzollern quincentenary chiefly took the form of a brief summary of Prussian history under Hohenzollern rule.

The burgraves of Nürnberg, wrote Herr Paul Harms of the Berliner Tageblatt in one such article, were not exactly delighted to take over the wild and barren mark, and did so only with something of the feelings with which a rich modern creditor takes over some mortgaged property in order not to lose his money altogether. Neither of the first Friedrichs were ever really at home in the North-German country, and in the time of Friedrich der Grosse there were still traces of the fact that a race of strangers was holding the state together. It was not until the time of the profound upheaval of the state and intellectual life of Europe, at the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries, that the Hohenzollerns and their state were welded into an exalted national whole. Since then a separation has been inconceivable for the state, which was there before the nation, was created by the ruling house, and the structure has proved too durable for it to be separated from its originators.

After dwelling especially on the work of the great elector and of Frederick the Great, Herr Harms continued: There were no further displays of genius, for the state had grown too great to permit of its being supervised paternally. But if the state had grown, the ruling house had in turn taken root in the nation. The two felt themselves bound together for all time, and learned to bear with one another. We gratefully recall today how the first German emperor, supple, yet full of dignity, tactful, yet conscious of his duty, helped to tide over the critical period when the state of Frederick the Great had to take over the leadership of the new empire. It was not his fault if points of friction still remain, the consequences of which are often unpleasantly obvious.

Now, he concluded, we are again fighting, like the Prussians of 150 and 100 years ago, for our existence and our future. . . . Just as a century ago the house of Hohenzollern was for the first time really united with the Prussian nation, so this war will for the first time really weld an indissoluble bond between the imperial house and the empire. And we hope, too, to see one other outcome of the present conflict. . . . The two houses of Hohenzollern and Hapsburg have too long wasted their energies in struggling one against the other for hegemony in Germany. Only half a century ago they were marching apart, and now a hostile world is observing with increasing dread how they can strike when once they are united. Thus the war is proving to us the inner necessity for this chapter of our common history, and on the recognition of this we base the most confident hopes for the future of the empire and of its imperial house, as well as for the common cause for which we and our allies are fighting.

The rule of Wilhelm I. and the statecraft of his great minister, wrote the Frankfurter Zeitung, finally realized the national desire for unity, and with the imperial crown the house of Hohenzollern was given the leadership of the whole of Germany. This position has been sensibly strengthened by the present war. In 1871 there were many in Prussia and elsewhere, including even the first-bearer of the great name, who could see in the words "empire" and "emperor" not much more than well-sounding historical expressions for what amounted to a "German federal league" and the "president of that league." Today the inexhaustible strength of the imperial idea is clearly revealed, it has become an integral part of German consciousness, and the nation is unanimous in agreeing that all other authority must take a second place, and that its unchallenged right to existence must be regarded as limited by the requirements of this highest expression of the German nation's existence.

The most direct reference to the present Kaiser was made in the chancellor's paper, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, which wrote: Our nation is thinking with love and loyalty today of the race of Hohenzollern and of its present exalted representative, our Kaiser and King, whose whole reign has testified to the continuance in our ruling house of that fine spirit which from the first characterized those Margraves of Brandenburg who belonged to it. During the severe test to which our nation has been put, the Kaiser has several times expressed to the people his thanks for the splendid deeds it has accomplished; but the people also will not forget all the great things for which it has to thank its Kaiser and King now and always. The Vorwärts, true to its opposition to anything approaching "Hofgängerei," forbore to comment on the anniversary, but drew the attention of its readers to an article in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, in which the dynasty was represented as the source of all (national) development."

SIR F. E. SMITH ON LAWYER POLITICIANS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON, England.—Presiding recently at a lecture on the Balkan situation delivered at the Constitutional Club by J. L. Garvin, the attorney-general, Sir F. E. Smith, K. C., said he desired to make a few observations on behalf of a class generally abused, lawyer politicians. The papers were full of them. What the papers said was invariably to their discredit. The strategic conceptions and explanations of those who wrote about them were that the unexpected withdrawal of Russia and the present misfortunes of some other of their allies, were the result of lawyer politicians. Yet, Sir F. E. Smith continued, at the moment when they were most vigorous in abuse of lawyer politicians, they were exhausting the language in expressions of gratitude to those who had mobilized and organized the forces which had earned fresh military glory for Canada. Who was the prime minister of Canada? A distinguished King's counsel, a lawyer politician. Australia had sent 90,000 men to help the mother country and cover the name of the Australian soldier with unforgettable glory. By a strange coincidence, the present prime minister of the Australian Commonwealth was recently attorney-general there, a lawyer politician. In the South African campaign, General Smuts, who was second in command and whose name would, of course, be associated with that of General Botha, was a great soldier, a great patriot, and a great politician. Also he was a lawyer politician. An important memorable part had been played in the early days of the war in France by a lawyer politician, M. Millerand, ex-minister for war. M. Briand, who was acclaimed throughout France today as the strong man of the country, was a lawyer politician. These facts proved that there was not a gulf impossible to cross between the legal profession and the government of the country, any more than between the practice of journalism and the government of the country.

Continuing, the attorney-general said there was a great tendency in every country where, for the time being, things were going badly, to single out particular men and make them scapegoats. How many of them forecasting the military future of some months ago would have predicted the great retreat which had been forced upon the Russian army, a retreat that would live forever in history, and which was occasioned solely by inferiority in munitions. That unexpected retreat had profoundly modified the power of their government to do what they would have wished to do in the near east. Diplomacy always depended on force. They were bold men who claimed that, faced with the recurring difficulties of the situation, they would not have made mistakes. Members of the present government were conscious of mistakes, but let no one blame men for not getting diplomatic victories when the only arguments which neutrals understood were dashed from their hands. A distinguished French admirer of the English character and institutions said to him lately: "This war has found for us and France our savior; sometimes I wonder whether it has not lost yours." Let them resolve it would do nothing of the kind.

Continuing Sir F. E. Smith severely condemned certain newspaper attacks on the prime minister who, he said, whether they agreed with him or not, was a man bearing a heavy burden of responsibility, such as had never before fallen upon any English statesman. He was a man who had devoted his life to the public service, and he had contributed three brilliant sons, not soldiers until this war arose, to the trenches; all three serving in infantry battalions. Another public man who had been subjected, in the necessary ignorance in which the public had been kept of the facts, to general disparagement, was Winston Churchill. Whatever failures there had been in this war, there had been no failures in relation to the navy, no shortages either in shells or anything else. Some of them remembered how for a whole year before the war broke out, Mr. Churchill contended insistently for maintaining the supplies and stores of the navy, and the quantities for which he had asked. They knew what a superb machine he, aided by his expert advisers, did so much to maintain with the very personnel which he created and for the creation of which he was often criticized. Today that had stood as the sure and unconquerable shield between Great Britain and her foe. Referring to the Dardanelles expedition, the attorney-general said it was grossly unfair to put the whole blame on one minister when the whole ministry was equally involved.

COPPER EXPORT PROHIBITED
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—In answer to a demand made by the director of the mint, an act has recently been passed prohibiting the export of copper money from Sweden. In future travelers to other countries will not be allowed to take with them more than one kroner in copper coins. It has been found necessary to enforce this law, owing to the fact that a large quantity of copper coins which had been issued have disappeared from the money market, and it is believed that a great amount has been exported and melted down for use as war material. Certain agents in Sweden, who are known to have laid in vast stocks of copper coins, are suspected of dealing with other countries in this metal, and the authorities have therefore received instructions to keep a strict lookout for any violation of the new act.

RAMSAY MACDONALD ON THE CENSORSHIP

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) MANCHESTER, England.—At a crowded meeting under the auspices of the Manchester branch of the Independent Labor Party, Ramsay MacDonald, M. P., said that today they were menaced with conscription. Many of his friends had an impression that there were only two ways of raising an army, either by volunteering, or by conscription. They told him that all who were opposed to conscription should be attending recruiting meetings. That was not so. He did not blame his colleagues for attending or speaking at recruiting meetings. Personally he could not do this, because he did not believe in that way of raising an army. It was not necessary. They had only to remove the censorship and tell the people day by day the bald truth and then they would get a voluntary army. The government said they could not take the people into their confidence, because the Germans would know and they must be kept in darkness. As the Germans never had been kept in darkness this was stupidity and shortsightedness. It was humbug and nursery play to allow things to be done in secret, with only two or three men knowing anything.

For the past nine months Mr. MacDonald said, they had not had a voluntary system in this country. It was absurd to talk about the voluntary system, when they had ladies insulting men in the street with white feathers, employers threatening men with discharge and so on. It was voluntarism supplemented by pressure, coercion and insult of the most improper and objectionable character. It was conscription in its worst form, so far as the individual was concerned. Compulsion was more tolerable, but no state had a right to lay hands upon a man and compel him to take the lives of his fellow men.

AFFORESTATION IN SCOTLAND IS URGED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The necessity of the afforestation of Scotland is at the present moment a question of vital national importance. The need of a sustained supply of timber has for many years been urged by some proprietors and Scottish foresters, and considerable efforts have been made to secure government recognition and support, but the present war has made the fact more generally recognized that definite action should be taken on the part of the state to insure the supply of timber required for the various trades and industries of this country by cooperating with proprietors, in order to plant up and maintain all available areas commensurate with the future demands of the nation. Great destruction of forest land has taken place in the fighting area in Northern France, Belgium, Poland and Serbia. Much timber has also been employed for the purposes of warfare in the preparation of roads, trenches and so on, while in Serbia wood is being used as fuel on the trains. After the war, therefore, timber of all kinds will be in great demand for reconstruction. Up to July, 1914, the United Kingdom stood first as regards the imports of timber, taking half of the total world's imports, amounting to £42,000,000 paid to continental nations, principally Norway, Sweden and Russia. There are in Scotland about 4,200,000 acres of uncultivated and waste land which might become fine coniferous areas, an invaluable asset to the whole nation.

NEW SWEDISH LINE OPENS
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The Swedish liner, Stockholm, belonging to the new Swedish-North-America Company will leave Gothenburg on its first journey to New York, on Dec. 11. This is the first Swedish liner to run regularly between the two countries.

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ADELAIDE'S WATER STORAGE INCREASES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) ADELAIDE, South Australia.—The population of South Australia's capital, including the suburbs, was computed on Dec. 31, 1914 at 205,443. The gradual increase of the residential area surrounding the city has naturally made larger demands upon the existing water supplies, and the government has had, therefore, to make provision for extra storage. At present the supply is drawn from three main reservoirs, at Happy Valley, Hope Valley, and Thordron park, the combined capacities aggregating 3,899,924,000 gallons. The Adelaide water district embraces a total of 133 square miles, and to provide adequately for the future expansion which is possible in such a large area, it was determined practically to double the present storage. The numerous valleys in the Mount Lofty ranges, which form a crescent-like background to the city, afford opportunities for the construction of reservoirs, and nearly two years ago a commencement was made at Millbrook, 18 miles northeast of Adelaide, the site selected for a new storage reservoir. In addition to a dam across the valley, the work necessitated the tunneling of the hills between the River Torrens and the proposed basin, a distance of about a mile. Work proceeded from both ends of the tunnel, and was successfully completed recently in the presence of the commissioner of public works, the Hon. Harry Jackson, M. P., and officers of the public works department, when the last blasting took place. The capacity of Millbrook, it is estimated, will be 3,847,000,000 gallons, and when completed it will, with the other reservoirs, insure a plentiful supply to the metropolitan area for some time to come.



OUR sausage recommends itself to anyone who tries it, and recommendations by one friend to another have caused a steady growth of its popularity. In our sausage we use only choice young pig pork. There is an appetizing fragrance about these true farm sausages that will give you a pleasant anticipation the moment you sit down before them. Grocers everywhere sell our sausage, also our lard, rendered in open kettles, and our hams and bacon, sugar cured and smoked slowly over hickory embers. Your own grocer will be glad to deliver a small amount of sausage to you regularly. He gets it fresh, several times a week.

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SENATE CAUCUS DEFERS VOTE ON CHAIRMANSHIP

Temporary Chairmanship to Be Decided Between Senators Pomerene of Ohio and Clarke of Arkansas—Cloture Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate caucus resumed its session at 11 o'clock today, but at noon had reached no decision either on the question of a president pro tempore or on a cloture rule. Indeed, an understanding is no nearer than it was at the last meeting. The vote on Senator Pomerene as the successor to Senator Clarke went over until 2 o'clock, and the caucus took up the cloture problem. Senator Myers came out of the room at noon and made this remark: "We need a cloture rule in there more than we do in the Senate." The caucus has not even reached a stage of discussing what the rule should be. But it is understood that some of the senators favor a rule, if any rule is adopted, providing for a two-thirds vote on the question of stopping debate while some others would consider nothing but a majority vote.

Three days of secret caucus have involved the Senate Democrats deep in two controversies that may make impossible the commencement of regular business on the first day of Congress, next Monday. One is the contest over the office of president pro tempore, for which certain senators are trying to elect Senator Pomerene of Ohio in place of reelecting Senator Clarke of Arkansas, largely as discipline because of Senator Clarke's opposition to the administration's ship-purchase bill last session. The other dispute is over the proposal to adopt a new cloture rule limiting debate in the Senate.

The longer these two questions are discussed the more sharply defined become the contending sides, until indications are that party solidarity in the Senate is endangered. By agreement the president pro tempore contest will end with a vote at 11 o'clock today. Last night senators professed inability to predict who would be chosen, the adherents being about equally divided.

All yesterday afternoon the senators argued about cloture without reaching any conclusion. Even then they did not reach the main question whether or not a cloture rule should be adopted—for most of the time was taken trying to decide whether the Senate is a continuing body from Congress to Congress and therefore whether the old rules hold over in the absence of adoption of new rules at the beginning of a new session. Many precedents were cited. Senators who insist that new rules must be adopted each session before business can be transacted maintain that this cloture question must be settled before the Senate can proceed to other business legislation. These senators say the matter must be settled before Monday by the caucus; the others say it is unnecessary.

So vehement was the discussion yesterday that although the meeting was behind closed doors and heavy mahogany doors at the voices of certain senators could easily be distinguished in the corridors. Senators Walsh, Williams, Owen and Hardwick occupied much of the time.

The recommendations of the Owen cloture committee, which discarded the Owen cloture plan and adopted the Williams plan with slight modifications, were laid before the caucus, but discussion of its merits was not really reached. The rule as first proposed, limiting debate to two days after the Senate has decided by vote that a filibuster is on, has been modified by the committee to allow each senator an hour to talk.

OPPOSE DEFENSE PLAN IN CAUCUS OF REPUBLICANS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Republican members of the House effected their minority organization for the Sixty-Fourth Congress last night with Congressman Mann of Illinois candidate for speaker and thus again minority leader. Mr. Mann in accepting his nomination spoke of having been invited to confer with President Wilson about national defense. He believed preparedness should be threshed out in the House, adding, "I do not think that anyone should expect the President should prepare a program in advance, send it down to the Democrats to swallow and then ask the Republicans to accept it as non-partisan." Congressman Greene of Massachusetts was chosen chairman and Congressman McLaughlin of Michigan clerk of the caucus.

NEW LIBRARY TO BE OPENED. WALTHAM, Mass.—Dedication exercises of the new Francis Buttrick Memorial library on Main street will be held Dec. 11. The ceremony of opening the new library to the public will consist of the turning over of the keys by the architects to Col. George H. Doty, chairman of the library commission, who will in turn give them to Mayor Thomas F. Keane. He will place them in charge of Nathan Warren, chairman of the board of library trustees.

NEW DIRECTORS CHOSEN. LYNN, Mass.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday Charles A. Cotter, a shoe manufacturer, and James J. Donohue, a leather tanner, were elected directors to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of Henry B. Sprague and E. W. Burt.

SAN DIEGO TO HAVE EXPOSITION THROUGH 1916

Newly Incorporated Fair Will Open as Panama-California Fair Becomes History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Scarcely will the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco have closed its gates tomorrow, and no sooner will the Panama-California exposition at San Diego have passed into history on Dec. 31, than the newly incorporated Panama-California international exposition, at San Diego, will, on Jan. 1, invite the world to its gates and begin a career that will continue through 1916.

In one sense the Panama-California international exposition is a continuation of the Panama-California exposition, or what has been generally known as the San Diego exposition, but in another it is not accurately thus to be designated. The grounds and main buildings of the old exposition are to be used by the new enterprise, but in exhibits and special features the Panama-California international exposition is wholly a new undertaking.

Some of the considerations that have entered into the decision to hold the new exhibition have been the fact that thousands of people in the United States, and indeed throughout the world, who have not been able to visit either of the expositions the last year would without doubt do so the coming year if the opportunity were extended; and the added fact that while the San Francisco fair could not be extended, its remarkable exhibits of endeavor and achievement, gathered at great cost from all quarters of the world, could be obtained for the new undertaking. Also, while the buildings of the San Francisco exposition are temporary, those at San Diego are permanent.

CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL CONTEST COMMENT BY MRS. WHITMAN

Mrs. Florence L. Whitman of the Cambridge school committee, in a public statement today warns against efforts to "befog the public" in the present school committee campaign in Cambridge.

She is not desirous of returning Mr. Parlin to the superintendency of schools, but rather believes that "the present superintendent of schools, with his wide teaching experience gained in successful schools, should be given an opportunity to show what he can do for our schools when not hampered by a too dictatorial school committee."

On the question of teachers' salaries, the woman committee member states that she made the original motion in the committee for the legislative bill for increased salaries by the teachers, that the bill is now law and hence cannot be altered by the Cambridge school committee, and that she personally believes the higher salaries are right and necessary in order to maintain a high teaching standard.

She favors adequate salaries for school janitors and believes that the transient school should be used only as a last resort.

Mrs. Whitman is a candidate for reelection and is one of the slate endorsed by the Cambridge Public School Association, of whom the others are: Miss Mary Winslow, Prof. J. D. M. Ford, Harry N. Stearns, Charles F. J. McCue and John F. Gadeby.

ROMANTIC PLAY AT WELLESLEY

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Tonight and tomorrow night the juniors of Wellesley College will present "The Road to Yesterday," a romantic play with a dream motive by Beulah Marie Dix and Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland. The play was coached by Miss Edith Margaret Small of the college education department.

The cast includes Edith A. Winter, Cora Lee King, Marian Sawyer, Grace May Cole, Helen E. Stockwell, Anne L. Soule, Jeanette Wolf, Catherine C. Carlisle, Flora H. Taft.

REPORT GIVES STATUS OF SMITH COLLEGE

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—President M. L. Burton of Smith College has issued his fifth annual report, the fortieth since the college started. The president says that on Aug. 31 this year, the million-dollar fund had reached \$1,035,969, the income from which is \$49,400. This, with the increased tuition, makes the annual income of the college \$125,000.

Forty-two have been added to the faculty, and the salaries have been advanced as follows: Full professors, 24 per cent; associate professors, 12 per cent; instructors, 10 per cent. The teaching force this year will receive \$79,050 more than in 1909-10, when President Burton came to Northampton. The entering class this year numbers 580, the largest in the history of the college.

NEW POLICE QUARTERS

Division 19 of the Boston police department was established last night in the new building on Morton street, Dorchester. The first official communication read in the new quarters came from Police Commissioner O'Meara directing the pensioning of Patrolman T. F. Graham, who has been with the department since January, 1881. In charge of the new station is Capt. Matthew J. Dailey, who has just been promoted from a lieutenant at station 5.

CITIZENS ASKED TO VOTE 'NO' ON COMMON PARING

Edward A. Horton, President of Boston Common Society, Argues That Widening Plan Attributes Congestion Inaccurately

Boston citizens are asked to vote No Dec. 14 when the question of taking 15-foot strips from Boston Common for the purpose of widening Tremont, Boylston and Park streets comes up on the city election ballot by Edward A. Horton, president of the Boston Common Society, in an open letter issued today. The letter is as follows:

"The hearing before the street commissioners of Boston last Wednesday on their plan for taking land from the Common, to facilitate street traffic, clearly reveals these facts:

"1. That their plan is hasty, partial and illogical. It is also misleading, inasmuch as it attributes the causes of hindrance and delay on Tremont street to wrong sources, as any one can see."

"2. The commissioners, strange to say, take no account of the rights and needs of pedestrians."

"3. Their real object is to provide a parking place for automobiles on Tremont street, which object is treated as incidental to relieving traffic. This project was broached some months ago, frankly and honestly, but opposition led by former Governor Guild stopped the movement for the time. The plan now offered is a mask for the same idea, namely, to make the Common a garage."

"4. Impartial experts and authorities call a halt, and ask our citizens to vote down this plan of the commissioners (which has been unwisely placed on the ballot for Dec. 14) and take time for developing a comprehensive plan. Meanwhile, let the street commissioners and Police Commissioner O'Meara unite and clear Tremont and Park streets of the autos and vehicles that needlessly block the highways, and give these improved conditions a fair trial."

"5. Let the iron fence be replaced on Tremont street, with openings at proper places, thus abolishing the indiscriminate crossing by pedestrians at any and every open space. Let the new signal system of the police be thoroughly tested, for it has already improved conditions."

"6. The Boston Common Society has these two words for its motto, 'Sentiment' and 'Service.' It cherishes and guards the traditions of the Common in loyal sentiment, but it also maintains open mind and reasonable action in helping to make that historic area of service to all the people, amid the city's great growth and changes."

"7. We ask the citizens of Boston to vote 'No,' Dec. 14, on the street commissioners' proposition."

"EDWARD A. HORTON, President Boston Common Society."

LIMIT TO POWER OF MAYOR URGED BY CANDIDATES

Statement of Mr. Storow and Colleagues Says Independence of City Council Is Necessary

In a public communication issued last night Messrs. Storow, Kenny, Collins and Attridge, endorsed by the Good Government Association for the city council, declare the city council directs the expenditure of \$25,000,000 annually. It is urged if the four men endorsed by the democratic city committee are elected to the council the mayor will be able to dominate that organization and control the expenditure of this money for the next two years.

The statement adds: "So far as we know, there is no man within the boundaries of the United States who, by his own will and without any check upon him, can direct the expenditure of so much money belonging to other people as will be at Mr. Curley's command if he can get you to elect his four candidates for the city council."

"No such financial power as Mayor Curley appears to be greedy for is possessed by the President of the United States. No such power rightfully or legally belongs to the president of any corporation. No man in the United States is given the authority to spend such a vast sum as Mr. Curley, if he succeeds in electing his councilmen, will put himself in a position to spend."

The election commissioners yesterday drew for places on the ballot for the city elections—there were three groups in the drawing—the city council, three-year terms; city council, one-year term, and school committee. There were eight in the first group, two in the second and three in the third.

The order of the candidates for the three-year terms will be: John J. Conway, James A. Watson, James J. Storow, William Berwin, Redmond S. Fitzgerald, Walter L. Collins, John J. Atwood and Walter N. Baker.

In the list of candidates for the one-year term William F. Doyle is first and Thomas J. Kenny second.

The drawing for places in the school committee resulted in the following order: Frances G. Curtis, Mrs. Julia E. Duff and Dr. Herbert J. Keenan.

The mayor and the candidates endorsed by the Democratic city committee will start tonight on a series of rallies which will be held in different parts of the city.

HARVARD CLASS DAY OFFICERS ARE NOMINATED

President Lowell Issues Statement to the Effect That Battalion Appears of Little Use

Several stars of the Harvard athletic field appear in the nominations made by the senior nominating committee of Harvard College for the office of first marshal. Mahan, Soucy and Watson of the football team, together with four other captains of teams, are among the nominees. All of the nominees for the honor office in the class are wearers of the "H."

The nominees are William J. Bingham of Methuen, Wells Blanchard of Concord, Edward W. Mahan of Natick, David P. Morgan of New York, Henry L. Nash of Newton, Ernest W. Soucy of Forest Hills, Donald C. Watson of Milton and R. Norris Williams 2d of Cambridge.

The other nominations made by the committee follows:

For treasurer, William C. Boyden, Jr., of Winnetka, Ill., Moss Felton, Jr., of Chicago, and Grover Cleveland O'Neill of St. Louis.

For orator, John G. Heyburn of Louisville, Edward R. Roberts of Cape Girardeau, Mo., Paul L. Sayre of Chicago, and Robert H. Stiles of Fitchburg.

For ivy orator, Evan Howell Foreman of Atlanta, Ga., Lewis P. Mansfield, of Portland, Me., and Wyman R. Miller of Fitchburg.

For poet, Robert Cutler of Brookline, William C. Sanger of Sangersfield, N. Y., and Ross T. Whistler of Baltimore.

For orator, Harold Amory of Boston, and Gerald Courtney of Boston.

For chorister, Kent Bromley of New York, Richard M. Jopling of Marquette, Mich., and Edward B. Packard of Watertown.

President Lowell has sent a letter to the college newspaper, the Crimson, in which he says that the battalion of Harvard students now being raised for military training and instruction during the term appears to him to be of slight military value, in view of the long and concentrated study needed to master phases of modern military machinery and methods. The letter concludes:

"If he wants also to drill in a student battalion during the winter, it will do no harm, provided he does not do so as a substitute for serious military work."

"I am authorized to say that Gen. Leonard Wood does not regard such a battalion as of serious military value."

The total enlistment of students for the Harvard volunteer battalion up to last midnight was 922, an increase of 498 in the preceding 24 hours. Enlistment began Wednesday.

A committee on religious activities has been appointed by the president of the Harvard student council, as follows: Laurence Curtis, 2d, '16, of Boston (chairman); Phillips Bradley '16 of Lincoln; Douglas Campbell '17 of Mt. Hamilton, Cal.; Westmore Wilcox, Jr., '17, of Norfolk, Va.; Harold Stedley Gray '18 of Detroit, Mich.; Charles Parker Reynolds '18 of Milton.

Governor Walsh is to speak at a dinner of the Cosmopolitan Club in the tower of Memorial Hall this evening at 6:30 o'clock.

Six alumni of Harvard are Gordon Balch, a former varsity oarsman, Norman W. Cabot, George R. Fearing, Dr. John C. Phillips, Godfrey L. Cabot and James J. Cabot. They are now having two hydro-aeroplanes constructed at Marblehead and are planning to learn to fly in them.

CONVENTION CITY TO BE CHICAGO OR ST. LOUIS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Either Chicago or St. Louis will probably be chosen as the place for the Republican national convention, Chairman Charles D. Hilles of the Republican national committee said yesterday, although there is some sentiment among members of the committee for San Francisco and Philadelphia. The convention city will be selected at a meeting of the national committee in Washington on Dec. 14. A proposal of Committee member Rice that the convention be held in Honolulu had not been taken seriously, Chairman Hilles intimated.

Fifty of the 53 national committee-men have told the chairman that they will be present at the meeting in Washington. From conversations during the last few weeks with a number of them, Mr. Hilles said, the sentiment of the majority of the states is for the nomination of Supreme Court Justice Charles Evans Hughes, in spite of Justice Hughes' repeated declaration that he would not be a candidate, and his request that the secretary of state of Nebraska remove his name from the primary ballot.

Nevertheless, Mr. Hilles said, the majority of the national committee-men will attend the meeting open with respect to candidates.

LECTURE

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, in Boston, Massachusetts, Announces a

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CALIFORNIA HAS HOUSING EXPERT FOR THE PEOPLE

Commission Not Only Sends Out Plans for Surveys but Also a Man Who Is Capable of Conducting the Work

California's commission of housing and immigration not only sends out to cities and towns the detailed plans for making housing surveys, but also men capable of taking charge of the work without cost to the community, says Simon J. Lubin, president of the commission, who has been spending a few days in Boston on private business.

This, according to Commissioner Lubin, is the greatest conception of duty of the state to the citizen. He defines the state as a teacher setting standards and then showing the people how to reach them. He defines this as the modern improvement to the old rule of law that "ignorance of the law is no excuse."

"We supplement this ancient rule of law," said President Lubin at the Touraine, "by saying to the people: 'We're going to show you how to comply with the law.'"

"Within a week or two, the commission will organize a housing institute, to which the principal towns will be invited to send official representatives. The purpose of the institute is to prepare for the consideration of the next Legislature a model housing law for the state of California. By interesting officially the chief cities of the state in the preparation of such a law, we believe there will be little or no opposition later on."

"Our commission of housing and immigration in California is most admirably chosen for its work, I believe. On the board we have Mrs. Frank A. Gibson, one of the most prominent women in club work in the West. In Dr. J. H. McBride we have another most competent member whose view is broad and comprehensive. Paul Scharrerberg, the board's secretary, is the secretary-treasurer of the California branch of the American Federation of Labor."

Mr. Lubin told of the work of inspection and oversight the commission is doing for campers in California. The commission has prepared a pamphlet giving accurate advice and instruction to campers as to how best prepare their camps. The commission, empowered by the state, sends sanitary experts to advise and assist citizens of the state to construct their camps along the most improved lines.

In describing the work of the commission of immigration and housing of California, President Lubin said:

"We have found the alien population within our state sufficiently large to bring to us for adjustment more than 6000 complaints during the past 20 months. Many instances of injustice have been made right but we feel that the greatest service our complaint department has rendered has been through the establishment of a feeling among the aliens that in their difficulties their best friend is the state. Particularly at this moment it is desirable to establish such a sentiment."

"With this latter thought, we are going deeply into the matter of teaching citizenship to our potential citizens. Certain things have occurred in this country during the past few months that have opened the eyes of some of us. We have evidently assumed too readily that mere residence is accompanied by the feeling of patriotism. Now we know better. Therefore we are beginning seriously a campaign for citizenship in California."

"The first step in that campaign is the preparation of a textbook to guide the teachers of citizenship classes. In that task the commission of immigration is cooperating with the state board of education. Jointly, the two boards have borrowed the services of a man who is connected with the federal school system in the Philippines. The book will be off the press during this coming January or February. Though there are several fairly good books on the subject, we thought it would be to our advantage to have a book filled with local color. As a matter of fact, this text would be of little or no value in any other state. It goes much more deeply into matters than is required by one who desires merely to pass the formal naturalization examinations. Effort is made so as to guide the immigrant that he may fit into his proper environment with the least possible friction."

"The next step will be the preparation of texts for teaching English to aliens. Both of these books will be adopted as official texts by the state board of education, and then will be distributed free to those who register in regular classes. After the texts are completed, we shall then send agents throughout the state to encourage attendance at the various classes, and to urge the establishment of classes where none exist.

"It will be our aim not to force nat-

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uralization upon any one. But we think it is our duty to present to all potential citizens in a dignified way the advantages of American citizenship. We shall try to impress upon them the fact that naturalization carries with it a tremendous obligation that cannot be thrown off merely because some one in the government happens to do something that causes displeasure. We have some hope, too, that our propaganda might awaken even a little more genuine love of country among our own native folk.

"The commission is continuing the task it undertook last year, of acting as a clearing house for the state in the matter of unemployment. Practically all the municipalities have accepted the commission's program, promising (1) that they would not "float" the unemployed found in their midst; (2) that they would establish some sort of a municipal lodging house for the destitute; (3) that they would insist upon a work test before giving aid in any form; (4) that they would begin all possible public work as soon as practicable. The commission has spread throughout the country the warning, "If you are looking for a job, don't come to California." That, along with the knowledge that the cities are prepared to insist upon the work test, will undoubtedly be sufficient to cause those who contemplate going West, to think a second time. As many of the migratory workers and many of the unemployed are immigrants, it is perfectly

proper that the commission of immigration should engage in this work.

"At the present time, the commission is making considerable progress in its campaign for good housing. Several cities are now doing their best to comply with state law. Others are preparing clean-up campaigns, as well as local ordinances to supplement the state law."

COTTON FOR RUSSIA HANDLED IN SEATTLE

SEATTLE, Wash.—Exporters have begun negotiations with the Seattle port commission for space in public warehouses in which to store 1000 cars of cotton en route here from the South for shipment to Vladivostok. Because of the scarcity of ocean tonnage it will be necessary to store the cotton here several weeks. The movement of cotton through this port to Russia is said to be the largest on record.

TUFTS CLUB PLANS DINNER

At the meeting of all the committees of the Tufts Club of Boston at the Hotel Oxford last night it was announced that 313 of the 400 members to be secured by Jan. 1 had been enrolled. The annual dinner of the club will be held at the Hotel Vendome on Jan. 5, to which all Tufts men in New England are invited.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Some of the Features of the Paris Fashion Fete

Now that the Paris fashion fete held in New York city is over, it might be well to sum up its leading features. Each gown seemed suited to one woman only, and each to a different woman. Yet this was comforting in one way, for the chief message of this exhibition was that there is no cut-and-dried mode which must be followed; individual taste and becomingness decide both cut and color, and one may wear anything with impunity so long as it bears the distinction of beauty and appropriateness. This is a lesson that any one who wants to dress well will bear in mind. The Worth gown worn by Miss Ramon Fernandez fairly swept the ground with its voluminous folds, while the mianhequin who wore a Paquin frock—a green velvet affair appliqued with brown velvet leaves and garlands of grapes—showed a skirt which escaped the floor by nine or 10 inches. The tailored suits were plainest of the plain and simplest of the simple; the evening gowns and negligees were lavish of drapery and gorgeous with lace, embroideries and iridescent metals.

Many of the gowns showed a tendency to full draperies, mostly harking back to the Pompadour period; others, however, showed plain full lines. Suits, as a rule, carried out the full flare of skirt. Every now and then a hint of the shorter coat already predicted for spring was flashed.

Another note worthy of mention was the tendency toward the Spanish, Chinese and Japanese influence in the models. The Spanish, especially, cropped out in the gowns of several couturiers, none of whom knew what the others had in a number of evening gowns, although shoulder draperies replaced sleeves in some cases and in others no sleeves at all were worn. Cape effects were in evidence also, a style that is rarely popular and is not apt to stay long.

Most interesting to the fashion critic, perhaps, was the way the characteristics of each of the great Parisian designers were recognizable, no matter how ultra the gown, or how many new features it embodied. When, for example, "Betty's Trouseau" revealed that stately evening gown of black velvet, with a certain elegance and dignity of touch which reflected the court functions of England for centuries back, the fashion connoisseur breathed the name of Worth. Enter a daring frock reminiscent of Russia, and the east, its wired or whale-boned pliancy reflecting past ages, and you have a Poiret. Doucet's hobby is the eighteenth century note in dress, and he is an authority on this period.

Of the women designers there was an interesting group. The Callot sisters,



(Photo copyright by Philippe Ortiz, New York.)

Negligee designed by Callot

This costume was worn at the Paris fashion fete in New York. The wings are of blue mousseline, embroidered in gold pellets, and spread over a tunic of net delicately embroidered in gold sprays and blossoms.

of whom there are three, bring out each year something startlingly new. It was the Callot costumes which first showed the tendency toward the divided skirt or pantaleon style. Jenny's models for street and afternoon wear have a smart atmosphere. She was the inventor of the "ribbon draped" frock. Paquin costumes always show admirable lines. One of her originations was the "Wall of

Troy" trimming, a border design showing the Grecian key. Mme. Cheruit's costumes are marked by their simplicity of line and drapery and their perfection in detail. Mme. Jeanne Lanvin clings to the modified Grecian lines. Most of the Grecian draperies seen in the exhibit were on her models.

To Clean a Rusty Gas Oven

Take all removable parts out, saturate a woolen cloth with linseed-oil, and rub over the entire oven until all rust disappears. Then give a final rubbing. Do the same with the outside of the range, going over everything but the burners; wash the burners, which are removable, and the racks, in hot washing-soda and suds; turn on the oven-burners and dry out the range well before turning them off. All trace of oil will be gone, and you will be astonished at the change, says Good Housekeeping. Do this once a month, and your range will last longer and bake better.

Heart-Shaped Hangers

Particular women prefer that their lingerie blouses be hung rather than folded, as this keeps them fresher looking and without creases. For this purpose heart-shaped hangers are chosen; they are 18 inches deep and covered with finely striped satin ribbon. Depending from the center, like the old-fashioned aircastles, are little satin sachet bags. The hook at the top is wound with the ribbon and finished with a big bow.

Cherry Cream Pie—Line the pie plate with rich flaky crust. Open a quart jar of preserved cherries, strain them and heat the juice, adding to it a cup of cream; thicken slightly with cornstarch and when slightly cool fill in the cherries and turn over the cream; put on the top crust and bake. This is a very rich pie, and a good one if it is carefully made. If the family do not care for pie, then try a pineapple shortcake. In making the shortcake preserve pineapple may be used, if the fresh is not at hand. Make the cake of biscuit dough, split and butter it generously and lay it up hot.

FURNISHING STAIR LANDINGS

It is not, perhaps, sufficiently realized how very important an element in the general impression of a house the furnishing of its landings may be, whether it merely applies to a well-devised color scheme, helped out by carefully chosen floor coverings and curtains, or whether it is extended to include the actual furnishings of tables, chairs, pictures, etc. The rules that apply to the furnishing of a hall may be repeated with regard to the kindred subjects of landings and corridors—all these tell incalculably in the first impression of a house and give an atmosphere that is hospitable and cheerful or the reverse.

I have in thought, as I write, a delightful country house of the eighteenth century, which had the somewhat unusual characteristic of the drawing-room being on the first floor, a fact that was amply compensated for, not only by the exquisite views from the drawing-room windows, but by the approach to it up a wide, shallow staircase and along a landing corridor that was a picture in itself, with its china cabinets, its chintz-covered settees, its bowls of flowers and jars of pot-pourri, and its general aspect of welcome to the coming guest.

In another house of my acquaintance the walls of the spacious landing on the bedroom floor were lined with small bookcases, invitingly filled, so that en route to one's room choice could be made of just the volume fancied as a companion. The twentieth century house, says the Queen (London), certainly has one feature in common with those of a couple of centuries or so ago, and that is the importance given in the architecture to the hall and landings—points which were but slightly taken into account in the houses of the nineteenth century, to their detriment, both in comfort and beauty.

Besides being a gain in light and air, and fulfilling an important decorative purpose, a landing may be turned to account in various useful ways. The mistress of the house may find it a capital place for the work of arranging her flowers if its furnishings include a large, solid table, and there is space enough for the inevitable "litter" accompanying the process. The landing in question gives scope for a delightful color scheme. Its walls, simply paneled in plaster, are colored a soft, bluish green up to the picture rail, above which the frieze space is the same creamy tone as the ceiling, the woodwork and skirting being painted black, with the exception of the stair treads, which are in the same tone of

cream as the frieze, giving emphasis to the note of black in the plain Wilton pile carpet. The oval carpet on the raised dais is black, with border in dull golds and purples. The curtains, which give a very definite element of color, have a ground of a curious, almost dingy canary color, through which runs an irregular black stripe, patterned with boldly designed conventional flowers in a blur of blues, mauves, and pinks, with blue-green foliage. The radiator, which diffuses a comfortable equalized warmth through the house, is set into a metal grille below the window, and the electric light is mounted in copper brackets.

Clothes Sorted Into Bags

Quite a novel idea in taking care of the household clothing and linen until washing day arrives has been evolved by a woman who dislikes having all the linen consigned to the same hamper. In her modern laundry she has a frame on which hang six white duck clothes bags. Above each bag hangs a little porcelain sign; these read as follows: "table linen," "flannels," "bedding," "handkerchiefs and towels," "personal clothing," "kitchen linens." A guest bag is ready when needed. Each morning when the rooms are put in order the maid tosses the linen into a small basket and when she is finished she takes the basket to the laundry and does the little sorting needed for the consigning to the proper bags.

By this method each portion of the washing gets its own proper care. The stains may be removed from the table linen before washing it, bedding may be washed alone, and delicate lingerie may receive the care it should have so that lace trimmings will not be torn. The hamper is done away with, and the clothes are quickly listed; the maid keeping one list and the landress the other.

When Blouses Shrink

If the crepe de chine blouse shrinks a bit after its first laundering and becomes just a trifle too scant to cross the bust, the edges at the front may be faced all the way down with similar material and the blouse worn, open, over a chemisette of organdie. These chemisettes in all manner of styles come ready to slip under the bodice and for the purpose just described the best model is one which opens slightly at the throat but has a smart, upstanding collar at the back, kept crisply in position by a bit of stiffening.—Indianapolis News.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Puzzle

DOUBLE ACROSTIC

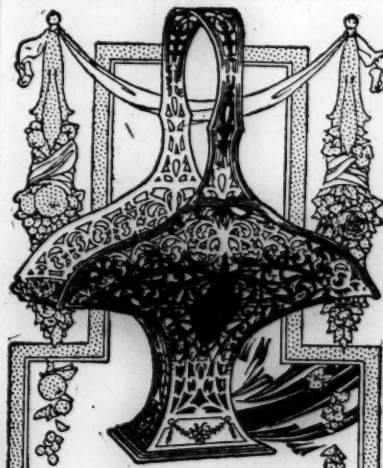
The words are all of the same length. When guessed and written one under another, the initials, read upward, and the finals, read downward, spell the names of two generals of the present day.

1. To swallow up. 2. Caoutchouc.
3. That which is to come. 4. Dropped.
5. Derived from the sorrel. 6. A king who reigned at Jerusalem.—Christian Advocate.

Answer to preceding puzzle—Letter-dropping: Oswego, Oswego, we go, ego, go, O.

Two Candies

A novelty in peanut candy is made by boiling two cupfuls of sugar with two tablespoonfuls of chocolate shavings and a quarter of a cupful of water until the sirup threads from the fork. Two cupfuls of peanuts roasted, freed from all shell and broken into small pieces, should be thoroughly heated through and, while piping hot, added to the candy with two teaspoonfuls of vanilla, when the sirup is at the thread stage. Beat rap-



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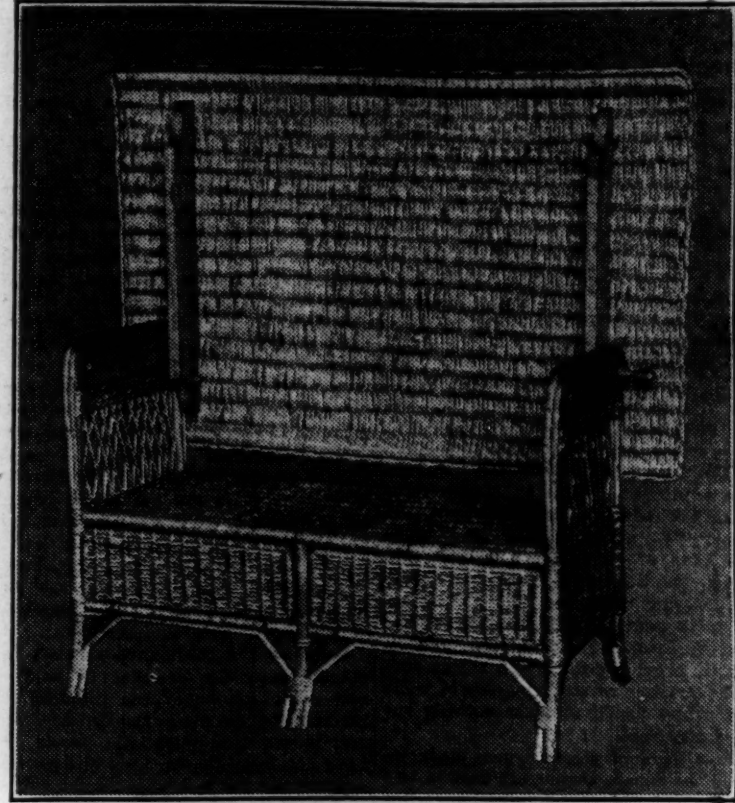
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SEAT SERVES TWO PURPOSES IN HOME



(Courtesy Joseph P. McHugh & Son, New York)

One of the prettiest and most useful pieces of household furniture is a willow table seat. Though originally designed for the porch, it is excellent for indoor use as well, and serves its double purpose most satisfactorily. It has two compartments below in which to stow away table accessories; the doors lift on hinges by the little twisted handles and

fasten down by hook catches. It may be painted to harmonize with the room in which it is to be used.

For Meringue

A bit of cream of tartar whipped with white of eggs will keep the meringue from falling.—Holland's.

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A HOME-COOKED FISH DINNER

If fish dishes are to be used for an entire dinner, they must be varied enough to make them inviting. The fish dinner makes such an agreeable change, however, that it should be used more and the housewife should study up changes in the combinations. Fish must be perfectly cooked and daintily served; these are the unwritten laws of fish cookery.

The dinner menu here given includes the new tile fish which the United States government is introducing to the home table as reasonable in price. In quality it ranks in the class with codfish and halibut. It has much to recommend it besides its beautiful exterior, flecked as it is with luminous gold spots. It is slightly coarser in texture than cod, but it is sweet and tender; its bones are few.

Scalloped Soup—Before serving the soup a half grapefruit or any other relish may be served if desired. In making the soup take one cup of finely chopped celery and put it into a saucepan with a pint of water and a grated onion. Let this stew gently until the celery is done. Then add to it a little less than a quart of milk and when it is at boiling point add a pint of carefully drained and dried scallops. Have ready butter and flour mixed to a paste, add a little of the hot soup to the paste and make it all smooth, then put it into the soup. By the time the soup is properly thickened the scallops will be done. Then add seasoning to taste and a small cup of hot cream. Serve dry toast squares with the soup.

Baked Tile Fish—Select a fish weighing between four and five pounds and have it dressed to stuff. Make a light savory stuffing with plenty of butter in it, and when the fish is stuffed place strips of bacon over the openings. Place the fish on a well-greased rack, dust with pepper and salt, and bake often with

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for his saving mercy, men his mighty acts, glorious majesty of his kingdom, and thy endurance throughout all time.

LORD upholdeth all, and raiseth up all at be bowed down. eyes of all wait upon ad thou givest them at in due season, a openest thine hand, diest the desire of every ing. LORD is righteous in ways, and holy in all. LORD is high unto all it call upon him, to all upon him in truth. will fulfil the desire of fear him: he also will ir cry, and will save. LORD preserveth all it love him: but all the vill he destroy. mouth shall speak the the LORD: and let all as his holy name for ever.

PSALM 146.
A word, perpetual praise to God, doth not to true in man. SE ye the LORD, Praise LORD, O my soul. e I live will I praise D: I will sing praises God while I have any it your trust in princes, the son of man, in ere is no help. reath goeth forth, he y to his earth: in that his thoughts perish. y is he that hath the tool for the help, whose is the LORD his God: E



WOMEN URGED TO TAKE A PART IN SCHOOL VOTE

Miss Frances G. Curtis Points Out That Full Suffrage Will Bring No More Important Question to Their Attention

Miss Frances G. Curtis, Public School Association candidate for the school committee, will address the Metropolitan Improvement Association in Hyde Park and a mass meeting of citizens in the Roger Wolcott schoolhouse in Dorchester tonight. "The Importance of Women's Interest in the School Vote" was the subject of an address she gave yesterday afternoon to the Savin Hill Suffrage Association.

In her talk yesterday Miss Curtis pointed out that even when women get full suffrage no question submitted to them will touch them so nearly as the education of their children. They will then be called upon to vote on many questions which they may not understand so thoroughly. The school vote, therefore, was an important one and should not be neglected by them because it is the only one in which they can participate.

It was on the results of this vote that in large measure the future of the country hung, she said, for the children now in the schools were to be the makers of government and citizens of full and sole responsibility a generation hence, and the influences of the school were largely responsible for what kind of citizens and government-makers they would become.

Miss Curtis pointed out, further, the necessity of exerting the wisest care in selecting the members of the school committee. The Boston committee has the expenditure of \$8,000,000 a year, she said, practically without restriction. The wise and economical expenditure of this she pronounced of the utmost importance and could be accomplished only by men and women of intelligence, experience and sympathy.

She told of efforts made in the last three years, during her term of office as a member of the committee, to use this money for the greatest practical good of the greatest number of children. The particular needs of each individual child she said are being studied and met so far as they are understood.

In the complex condition of society today, she continued, education must be diversified. Thus it comes about that there are in addition to the courses for the boy or girl who is going on to college, courses for those who are going into commerce, into industry, for the child who likes books and the child who does not like them but prefers to work with his hands and through that is led on to books for the assistance they give him in the work of his hands; there are courses for the child who is ahead of his class, for those who are behind their class, for the quick workers, for the slower workers, for those who must be reached in this way and those who must be reached in that, even for those who have left school but still are children in knowledge. With all this the three R's are being drilled and emphasized as never before. This work is definite, specific, intended to make the individual more useful to himself, happy, self-controlled, law-abiding and progressive, and a useful and honored member of the community.

The results so far attained, the speaker concluded, are most gratifying. Children are making surprising advances; going away beyond what was possible for them under the old methods. And the schools are turning out better educated classes, better equipped for whatever they are likely to do and with a higher sense of their responsibilities and duties as citizens and individuals.

CLIFTON MAY ASK FOR SEPARATION

LYNN, Mass.—Clifton, one of the residential summer resorts along the North Shore, is discussing the feasibility of petitioning for right of individual township. At present it is a suburb of Marblehead bordering on the Swampscott line. Some years ago a serious effort was made to arouse sufficient interest to bring about a separation but nothing came of it. This winter the division project bids fair to be made a real issue.

SIMMONS STUDENTS IN MASS MEETING

At a mass meeting of the Simmons Student Government Association yesterday it was voted to hold five regular mass meetings a year, the final meeting of the year to take the form of an out door supper at which the class election returns will be announced. The student government council is to meet the first and third Wednesdays of each month, immediately after the meetings posting the minutes of the proceedings for the information of all the students. It was voted to have one or two members of the faculty on the student government council.

Beginning Dec. 8, many seniors are to meet Wednesdays from 2:30 to 3:25 to study "The Life of Christ" with Miss Bertha Goldthwaite, a Trinity church student worker.

Miss Lydia Woodbridge '17, of Duluth, Minn., has been appointed reader of the Christian Science Society, which meets Friday afternoons at 4:20 in Library B. Dr. Edward Deshon Brandegee has resigned from the corporation because of his duties as regent at Harvard.

STORIES OF INDIA UPRISINGS CALLED BUT INVENTIONS

Rustom Rustomjee at University Club Says Britain Has No More Loyal Sons

Rustom Rustomjee, Indian editor and educator, told the University Club last night that the reported uprisings in India are but the inventions of those who seek to injure the interests of England, and that Great Britain has nothing to fear from India and her teeming millions.

His topic was "India and the War," and in the course of his talk he declared that Great Britain has no more loyal sons than those found in India.

He declared that the soldiers of India have already proved beyond peradventure that their interests are entirely those of Great Britain. He asserted that the Indian soldiers have already shown on the battlefields of France that they were as willing and glad to do their duty as any of the soldiers who enlisted in London or in any of the English possessions.

"Aspersions on the loyalty of India are being cast by those who are opposed to Great Britain in the present war," said the speaker. "Those who are in position to know fully realize that these facts are misstatements."

"India has already sent thousands of soldiers in the field to fight for England. The country is ready to send more if need be."

"The war has brought out the fact that all of the possessions of Great Britain are standing together in the present war. There is no doubt but what if they continue to stand together, victory will be attained by the British forces."

He cited the fact that men of India, Canadians and soldiers from Australia, were fighting side by side. He declared that it spoke well for the cause of the Allies to find such splendid comradeship among the men of the different countries.

METRIC SYSTEM NOW URGED IN EXPORT TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States government is taking steps to encourage use of the metric system by Americans in the export trade. The recent Pan-American financial conference held in the United States resulted in the establishment of an international high commission composed of a commission in each of the countries concerned. The high commission will meet next year in Buenos Aires to discuss ways and means for the unification of laws and practices among the nations of the western hemisphere. Use of the metric system generally in all these countries is one of the objects to be sought by this cooperative effort, and as the United States is the one country where the metric system is not in general use it is in the United States that the business men most need education along this line.

Government officials and an increasing number of American exporters have begun to realize that if the United States is to take advantage of the present international economic situation to get its share of the business of South and Central American markets, they must awaken to the necessity of manufacturing and packing their products according to weights and measures in common use in the countries to which they wish to sell them, which weights and measures are of the metric system.

Various departments of the govern-

CANADA WANTS TO MAKE LOAN TO BRITAIN LARGER

OTTAWA, Ont.—Subscriptions totaling \$110,000,000 have been received, it was announced Thursday, for the Canadian \$50,000,000 war loan. The grand total came from 26,000 separate subscribers, and all subscribers for small amounts are being allotted bonds for the full amount of their subscriptions.

Canadian bankers are urging Finance Minister White to increase the allotments of bonds to large subscribers, even to the extent of considerably exceeding the \$50,000,000 limit.

The question of having Canada finance a portion of Great Britain's war expenditure was considered at a meeting of Finance Minister White and a committee of the Canadian Bankers' Association.

When R. H. Brand, financial representative of Minister David Lloyd George, urged in a speech at Montreal that Canada would have to finance the Dominion's output of munitions, the matter was immediately taken up by representative Canadian bankers.

It was said that a line of credit to Canadian shell manufacturers will be established by Canadian banks with the aid and indorsement of the Canadian government and based upon British bonds or treasury bills.

BARNICOATS HOLD DINNER
The thirty-fourth annual dinner of the Barnicoat Fire Association was held at the Quincy House last evening. John A. Collicott was toastmaster, and there were a number of guests from various fire organizations.

SERBIAN FUND IS \$54,018.76
Recent contributions to the Serbian relief fund have increased the total to \$54,018.76, according to a statement issued by the treasurer, John F. Moors, 111 Devonshire street.

MR. TUMULTY IS DEFERRING REPLY TO ROMANISTS

President Wilson's Secretary Reserves Data on Clergy's Activities in Mexico Despite Attacks on His Carranza Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The President's private secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, who recently made a public defense as a Roman Catholic of the administration's recognition of the Carranza government in Mexico, will not at the present time reply to criticisms of his statement made by the Rev. Francis C. Kelley of Chicago and other prominent Roman Catholics. He maintains his position, however, and later on may have something further to say on the subject.

The "Truth Society," which has criticized the administration's action and Mr. Tumulty's defense of it, may be the subject of some disclosures, for it is understood that Mr. Tumulty has some data concerning the political activities of the Roman Catholic clergy in Mexico which he may offer to the public if his critics are persistent in their attacks upon him. This information would indicate that the alleged persecution of priests and nuns by Carranza and other revolutionary authorities is not altogether one-sided, and not entirely unwarranted.

Mr. Tumulty's defense of the recognition of Carranza has been interpreted as an effort to placate the members of his church in this country who were in danger of becoming organized to oppose President Wilson's reelection because he dealt with the revolutionary party instead of the Roman Catholic party in Mexico.

It will be remembered that last summer, when the Pan-American conference was being held in New York to determine upon a course to pursue in Mexico, representatives of the Roman Catholic hierarchy voiced the intimation that recognition of Carranza or any other revolutionary party would be resented by the Roman Catholics of America. Bishop Charles Warren Curry of this city, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, stated that recognition of Carranza would mean concerted opposition to President Wilson's reelection by some 18,000,000 Roman Catholics in the United States.

AMERICAN GROUP OBTAINS COSTA RICAN OIL GRANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—After years of effort on the part of English interests, headed by Lord Cowdrey, to secure concessions granting exclusive control of the oil regions in the provinces of Puerto Limon, Guanacaste and Puntarenas, Costa Rica—the richest in Central America, Mexico excluded—the Costa Rican government has just signed contracts giving these same concessions over to an American group, headed by Leo J. Greulich, known among oil men as the father of the oil industry in Oklahoma.

It has been officially confirmed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the contract for the concessions has already secured the signature of President Gonzalez and is now awaiting confirmation by the Costa Rican Congress, which has been called into special session on Dec. 15 for this express purpose.

The individual who confirms this information is immediately concerned in the project—more immediately in fact than any other than Mr. Greulich himself—and he said: "It can be said that everything has been completed in the deal which now merely awaits the formal ratification of Congress. The complete details of the project should be forthcoming shortly."

From another source, equally reliable, it is learned that the terms of the concession are very definite and involve the prospecting and development of lands which experts have pronounced are holders of oil in almost limitless quantities.

IDAHO ANTI-LIQUOR LAW TO BE TESTED

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A Moscow, Ida., dispatch says that Idaho's new law, making it a crime to have liquor in one's possession, is to be tested in the United States supreme court. The Idaho state supreme court upheld the law on the theory that the Legislature is supreme and can denounce as a crime the possession of liquor if in its judgment such denunciation is essential to the wealth, morale or safety of the public. The only intoxicating liquor one may own in Idaho is a limited amount of alcohol held under strict regulations by druggists for medicinal purposes and sacramental wine possessed by clergymen.

G. A. R. PAST OFFICERS MEET
The semi-annual dinner of the Past National Officers Association of the G. A. R. was held at the Parker House last evening. Among the guests were Col. John C. Martin, past department commander of Wisconsin, Adj.-Gen. Charles H. Cole and Department Commander Alfred H. Knowles of Massachusetts. Vice-President Henry Clark of Arlington presided.

SEN. BORAH ASKS TREATY FAIRNESS TO NICARAGUA

(Continued from page one)

we through force and fear have placed in power and who are kept in power by the immediate presence of our navy or a sufficient part of it. We are making a treaty with ourselves.

A few years ago we went to Nicaragua with our battleships, selected a man who we thought would make those people a good President, put him in the White House at Managua and have maintained him there ever since by the presence of American marines. Our marines camp daily and nightly about the White House yard. If they should leave, the Governor and all he represents would immediately follow after. Seventy-five or 80 per cent of the people of Nicaragua are against this superimposed government and equally strong against the proposed treaty. If the treaty should be concluded it would likely last only so long as our marines stay in Nicaragua.

Lieutenant-Colonel Long is his official report to this government has stated, "The present government is not in power by the will of the people. The Liberals constitute three fourths of the country." The Liberals are those who are opposed to the present government. It seems a thing incredible that our government, after all professions and public announcements, would undertake to conclude a treaty with a small and defenseless nation at a time when its capital is shadowed by our warships, and at a time when three fourths of its people are not only against the government which we maintain, but against the treaty which we are in effect compelling them to make.

Our esteemed President has said upon a somewhat notable occasion, "There is one thing I have got a great deal of enthusiasm about, I might almost say a reckless enthusiasm, and that is human liberty. . . . I hold it as fundamental that every people has the right to determine its own form of government. . . . It is none of my business and it is none of your business how long they take in determining. It is none of my business and it is none of your business how they go about the business. The country is theirs. The government is theirs." Notwithstanding this statement, which is calculated to appeal to the sound and wholesome sentiment of the American people, we were then and we are now depriving the people of Nicaragua of any voice with reference to a matter which impinges their national sovereignty, and transfers what may to them seem a most valuable right. It is no wonder that both the South American press and the Central American press have with remarkable unanimity denounced our attitude toward Nicaragua as unjust and oppressive and our declarations of national policy as insincere and hypocritical. I have taken some pains to gather the sentiment as expressed in the South American press and the Central American press upon this subject and the press of these countries is almost universally unfriendly. They do not believe that we mean what we say, and, as conclusive proof to them that we do not, they point to our declarations and point to our acts.

In addition to Nicaragua's feelings about the matter, Costa Rica, Salvador and Honduras have protested most vigorously, officially and through expressions at public meetings against this treaty. At a time when we ought to be cementing in every practical and honorable way our friendship with Central and South America we seem to be unfortunately doing those things which are estranging them and creating distrust and suspicion.

If there is anything that ought to be sacred to this government in its dealings with all other nations it is the sovereignty of other people, the independence and equal rights of the smallest and weakest member of the family of nations, as well as the largest. We ought to have for the weak and the defenseless the same sensitive regard that we have for the greatest and most powerful. We ought to concede to every power, great or small, the same rights and privileges of government and sovereignty that we claim for ourselves. We ought not to have one foreign policy for great nations and another foreign policy for small nations. We ought not to send letters and deferential communications to the great and the strong and warships to the weak and defenseless.

For three years I have endeavored in every practical way to get the real situation in Nicaragua and in Central America, and I know that we are doing those people an injury, a wrong, but that while we are doing them an injury, a wrong materially, that is not by any means the worst feature of the situation. We are creating a belief that we are insincere and grasping and that, notwithstanding our professions of friendship and unselfishness, we are in fact subtle, selfish and overreaching. Thus a leading newspaper in South America calls attention to the fact that when we went to war with Mexico we came back with a large slice of territory; that when we went to war with Spain upon humanitarian grounds we came back with a large slice of territory. And this same sentiment is followed up by a paper in Honduras which says, "American interference in the Land of the Lakes (Nicaragua) will not stop and the new feature of the protectorate still threatens the other small republics. . . . Reading carefully the Mobile speech . . . we can read between the lines that the President of the United States has not taken the stand of non-intervention in Central America, but shows a disposition to meddle in our politics."

Such transactions as those lead me to believe that there are very few treaties and exceedingly few matters but ought to be considered, discussed and disposed of in public. I believe that in the end it is far the wiser, safer course. The



Sunshine and showers are prime factors in making oranges good. There are more days of sunshine in the citrus fruit belt of Florida than in any other area of like size in the United States, and yet almost every day during the growing season the orange groves of Florida are blessed with copious, gentle showers.

Sealdsweet Fruits are Tree-Ripe

Nature smiles broadly on oranges as they grow in Florida. The most progressive growers of the State have united in a cooperative body, the Florida Citrus Exchange, to take full advantage of her bounty. They give their groves loving care, leave the fruit on the trees until fully ripe, pick, pack and ship it with extreme precautions against decay and damage, and use the trademark Sealdsweet for the protection of the consumer.

Sealdsweet—The Fruit of No Regrets

Sealdsweet grapefruit are of like goodness to Sealdsweet oranges. Their delicious juice, their sweet flavor and food-value qualities, make Sealdsweet grapefruit the fruit of no regrets.

Dealers sell Sealdsweet oranges and grapefruit. Yours will supply you if you urge him. Booklet for ways of serving these fine fruits, containing many recipes for their use in cookery and confections, mailed to any address free on application.

Florida Citrus Exchange
628 Citizens Bank Building Tampa, Florida

public should know precisely the terms and conditions of these treaties and the relationship of this nation with every other nation in the world. There may come a time when the people will be called upon to back up and support our action in this matter or that; and if so there should be full information, not given to them overnight, but full information which they have had time to consider and digest.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURE AIDS Organization to Help Cooperative Plans and Farm Development to Be Urged

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
MANCHESTER, N. H.—Development of agriculture throughout the state will be the theme of the conference to be held here in the city hall on Dec. 8. Many prominent men along agricultural lines in this state and Massachusetts will be the speakers and the program has been so arranged that the most possible time can be given to the address of Prof. F. A. Morgan of Amherst, Mass., chief speaker of the day. Professor Morgan will discuss the subject of "Agricultural Cooperation Through Organization."

Invitations to the meeting signed by Governor Spaulding and Commissioner Felkner, have been spread broadcast throughout the state and read as follows:

"To the Citizens of New Hampshire: For the purpose of effecting an organization, the object of which shall be to improve the agriculture of our state by the investigation of its agricultural opportunities by the study of improved methods of production, of markets and marketing, of social and other conditions, of the possibilities of making our farms more profitable, and to place a truer value on rural life, you are most cordially invited to attend an agricultural conference to be held in the city hall in Manchester, Dec. 8, at 11 o'clock a. m."

Commissioner Felkner will open the conference at 11 a. m., with a brief talk telling of the object of meeting and results expected from it. This will be followed by a discussion of "Agricultural Possibilities" by Governor Spaulding. Then will come Professor Morgan's address after which Prof. Harlow Person

of Hanover will read the report of the committee on organization. A business meeting will then be held at which a constitution will be drawn up and adopted and officers will be elected.

SHAW COMEDY AT RADCLIFFE

Bernard Shaw's comedy, "How He Lied to Her Husband," is being played by the Idler Club today in Agassiz theater. Monday the freshmen meet to elect a constitution committee. Rachel Tuttle, a senior, will preside.

BROOKLINE TOWN PLANNING

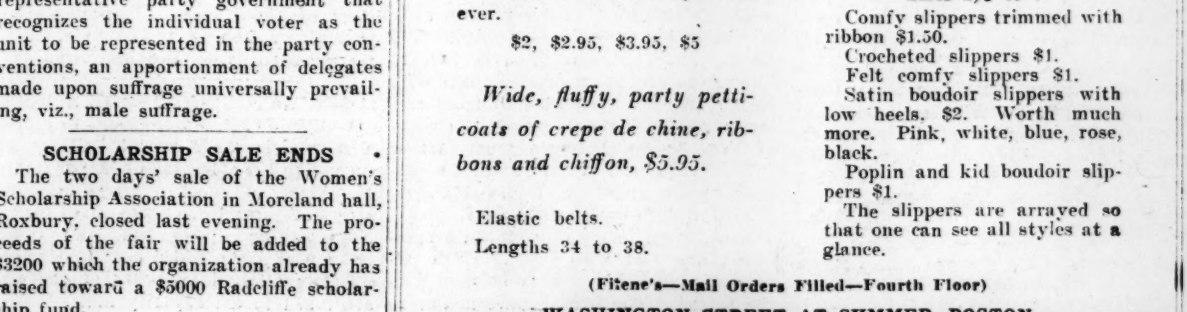
Invitations for ideas with regard to proposed streets, public places, parks, civic centers, improvement in building laws, housing and other matters affecting the public welfare were sent out yesterday by the Brookline town planning board in an open letter. The board is considering improvements in the easterly approach to the town and Village square.

SOCIETY OF PRINTERS MEETS

Members of the Society of Printers of Boston were entertained last night at the Fogg Museum of Fine Arts at Harvard College, and were shown the loan collection of early Italian engravings. Paul J. Sachs described the engravings. The members of the society dined at the Colonial Club.

INDIANA SOCIETY ELECTS

The Indiana Society of Massachusetts held its annual dinner at the Copley square hotel last night. Dr. Mark Shrum of Lynn was elected president and Mrs. H. P. Perrill of Brookline secretary and treasurer.



The Holiday Season Commences Today in the 11 Fourth Floor Specialty Shops for Girls and Misses.

A PRETTY SILK PETTICOAT MAKES SUCH A USEFUL GIFT
Clinging silk jersey or stiff, rustling taffeta tops.
Hard-wear cotton tops.
Beautiful changeable colors.
Prettier workmanship than ever.
\$2, \$2.95, \$3.95, \$5

COMFY SLIPPERS ARE FAVORITES. SIZES 1½ TO 2
Dutch Kids and Pussy Kats on felt comfy slippers \$1.
Crocheted slippers \$1.
Imported felt slippers lined with felt \$1.50.
Imported plaid woolen slippers \$3. (Sizes up to 7.)

Sizes 2½ to 7
Comfy slippers trimmed with ribbon \$1.50.
Crocheted slippers \$1.
Felt comfy slippers \$1.
Satin boudoir slippers with low heels, \$2. Worth much more. Pink, white, blue, rose, black.
Poplin and kid boudoir slippers \$1.
The slippers are arranged so that one can see all styles at a glance.

Wide, fluffy, party petticoats of crepe de chine, ribbons and chiffon, \$5.95.

Elastic belts.
Lengths 34 to 38.

(Filene's—Mail Orders Filled—Fourth Floor)
WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

forced to descend because of motor trouble, fell into our hands. Eastern theater of war: The situation is unchanged.

The description in the Russian communiqué of Nov. 29 regarding battles at Tlouk and Kazimierchki is an invention.

Army of General von Bothmer: The advance of weak Russian divisions was repulsed by our advanced guards.

To the west of the Lim river Boljanic, Plevlje and Jabuka were occupied.

To the southwest of Mitrovitsa 400 prisoners and two cannon were captured.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, Friday.—The following official communication was issued yesterday:

On the Dardanelles front our patrols have captured near Anafarta a position of allied troops' wire entanglements and trenches and taken some prisoners.

On Nov. 30 hostile sea and land batteries opened fire in various directions, but accomplished nothing. Our artillery destroyed some ammunition cars. Near Ari Burnu artillery, machine gun and hand grenade fighting continues. The hostile attempts to rebuild trenches near Kanli-Eul were frustrated by our fire.

During the afternoon a hostile cruiser opened fire against our position on the left wing, but was compelled to retreat by our torpedo boats. Near Seddul-Bahr there has been a reciprocal artillery fire. Our artillery has silenced a hostile battery which attempted to bombard the Anatolian coast.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Friday.—An official communication issued last evening says:

During the past four days successful bombardments of hostile trenches and strong points and gun positions have been carried out. The damage inflicted on the Germans was considerable. The reply of their artillery to our fire was weak.

On Nov. 30, we sprung two mines opposite Givenchy. While the craters were being consolidated by us the Germans sprung a mine by which we lost 10 of our men. Yesterday we exploded a mine east of Bois Francais and the Germans replied with a mine in the same neighborhood.

On the 30th two hostile aeroplanes were brought down by the fire from our aeroplanes, one falling east of Hooge and the other near Henin-Lietard (Pas de Calais). The same day 20 of our aeroplanes bombed an important German supply depot at Miramont (northeast of Amiens), causing considerable damage to stores, buildings and the railway line.

One of our aeroplanes, which had been on a reconnaissance the 1st of December, failed to return and another on the 2d of December.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Friday.—The following official communication was issued by the war office last night:

A lively cannonade has continued in Artois on both sides in the sectors of Loos, the Bois-en-Hache and Angres. An engagement with torpedoes took place northwest of Hill 140. North of the Five Roads a German detachment which attempted to approach our trenches was dispersed by our fire.

The Germans have thrown about 60 shells on Arras.

South of the Somme, before Faye, we successfully exploded a mine; a small German post was destroyed.

At Les Eparges we fired a camouflaged, which shattered a mine work of the adversary.

The Belgian official communication reads:

There was slight activity on the part of the Germans last night. A few projectiles were fired west of Dixmude. Today reciprocal artillery actions occurred on the Yser and Ypres fronts. The Germans bombarded our post at Stuycken-Pervyse and various villages in our line.

Pervyse, Oudecapelle, St. Jacquescapelle and Nieuwcapelle. Our artillery in retaliation shelled the Chateau de Woumen and the German camps at Luyghen and silenced the hostile artillery north of Steenstraete.

Army of the east: The Serbians still occupied Monastir on Dec. 1. On the Cerna there has been an exchange of cannon shots. The Bulgarian artillery has likewise been firing on Krivoklav and Vounas. Calm prevails on the rest of the front.

Expeditionary corps of the Dardanelles: Nov. 30 and Dec. 1 were marked by activity on the part of both armies. Our guns caused important damage to the Turkish works.

The war office communication issued yesterday afternoon reads:

Artillery exchanges continued last night, but with decreased intensity, in various sectors of the front. There was firing in the Artois district, in the region of Breteourt, in the region of Frise-on-Somme and in the Champagne district near Tahure.

There is nothing to report on the remainder of the front.

Thursday.—An official statement by the Montenegrin war office, received at the Montenegrin consulate here today says:

The Austrians, having received heavy reinforcements, directed their attacks upon Pribos and Plevlje on Nov. 30. Our troops were obliged to retire upon their rear position to defend Plevlje. We took 30 prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, Friday.—The

following official communication from general headquarters was issued yesterday:

A German bivouac, reported yesterday on the left bank of the Dwina, near Sonnenhof farm, between Friedrichstadt and Jacobstadt, was subjected to a heavy fire by our artillery. The Germans, completely surprised, fled, leaving behind 100 killed or wounded.

On the left bank of the Styr the Austro-Germans were driven back toward the southwest of Khriask. The rest of the front is without change.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Friday.—An official statement from general headquarters, issued recently, says:

Our troops continued the offensive beyond Priserend.

Since the beginning of the war against Serbia, Sept. 14, to the occupation of Priserend, Nov. 29, we captured 50,000 prisoners, 265 guns, 136 caissons, about 100,000 rifles, 36,000 grenades, 3,000,000 cartridges, 2350 railway carriages and 63 locomotives. After the capture of Kichevo and Krusovo we occupied Brodi, on the road between Kichevo and Perlip. On the front occupied by the Anglo-French troops there is no change.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria, Friday.—The following official communication from general headquarters was issued yesterday:

Russian theater: There is nothing new.

Italian theater: The Italians repeated their attacks against the mountain ridge north of Tolmino and the Tolmino bridgehead. Near Olavia their infantry attempted to break through. Detachments of our infantry regiment, No. 57, repulsed three attempts to storm the position.

Southeastern front: This morning we entered Plevlje, the capture of the town being the result of stubborn fighting. The Serbians were driven back yesterday near Boljanic by a column advancing over Metalka ridge. Groups of our troops, advancing over Pribio, stormed the heights north of Plevlje. Another group was repulsed near Jabuka by Montenegro troops who attempted rearguard actions while retreating.

The Bulgarians continue their pursuit of the Serbians in the direction of Djakovka.

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PETROGRAD, Russia, Friday.—The

set fire to a small part of their war material. The British left the personal belongings of their officers behind. This proves the magnitude of their defeat.

The Turks captured a war motor boat lighter with foodstuffs and war material. The fleeing British threw boxes of ammunition into the Tigris.

The British, in order to conceal their defeat on the Iraq front, told the population of the surrounding territory that they had concluded peace, but the rapid prosecution of the fight revealed the real state of things.

Three aeroplanes of four taken from the British have been repaired and are being used against them.

Dardanelles front: A hostile cruiser, which started firing on the Turkish left wing, was forced by the fire of Turkish torpedo boats to withdraw. An enemy cruiser of the Agamemnon type shelled the hospital at Killid Bahr and killed four and wounded 20 soldiers.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MELBOURNE, Australia, Friday.—The export of butter from the Commonwealth owing to scarcity in New South Wales and Queensland has been prohibited.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday.—The following special orders were issued Friday:

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday.—The following special orders were issued Friday:

ARMY ORDERS

Capt. Charles T. Harris, Jr., ordnance department, from the Sandy Hook proving grounds, New Jersey, to Ft. Michie, N. Y.

First Lieut. Lloyd E. Tefft, M. C., relieved from Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., to Ft. Randolph, Canal Zone.

Second Lieut. Leo G. Heffernan, fifth cavalry, to Columbus barracks, Ohio, examination to determine fitness for detail in aviation section, signal corps.

First Lieut. Harry Hawley, ninth infantry, relieved from duty at Riverside Military Academy, Gainesville, Ga.

Quartermaster corps: Lieut. Col. Amos W. Kimball, from Galveston, Tex., to Chicago, Ill., as assistant to the quartermaster, central department. Capt. Perry L. Smith, from Galveston, Tex., to this city for assignment to duty.

Capt. Lorenzo D. Gasser, from Galveston, Tex., to Ft. Monroe, Va.

NAVY ORDERS

Capt. Edward Simpson, detached war college; to commandant naval station, Cavite and Olango.

Capt. J. L. Jayne, detached command New Jersey, to naval war college.

Capt. H. A. Field, detached naval war college; to command North Dakota.

Capt. H. O. Stickney, detached naval war college; to command Vermont.

Capt. W. L. Howard, detached naval war college; to commandant navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Capt. H. McL. P. Huse, to naval war college, Newport, R. I.

Capt. W. W. Gilmer, detached naval war college, to supervisor of the twelfth naval district and senior member of board of survey vessels on Pacific coast.

Capt. E. A. Anderson, to naval war college, Newport, R. I.

Capt. G. W. Kline, detached naval examining board, Washington, D. C., to navy department.

Capt. H. A. Wiley, detached navy department, to command New Jersey.

Comdr. W. D. MacDougall, detached naval war college, Newport, R. I., to naval observatory, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. H. Benson, detached command H-2, to home and wait orders.

Ens. H. H. Little, detached Princeton, to one month leave.

Movements of Vessels

Arrived: Beale, at Norfolk; Denver and Saturn, at Guaymas; Flusser, at Key West; Glacier, at Topolobampo; Jason, at Newport News; New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Virginia, at Hampton Roads.

Sailed: Des Moines, Jaffa for Beirut; Jarvis, Boston for Norfolk; K-3, K-4, K-7, K-8, Honolulu for cruise; Vulcan, Veracruz for Tampico.

COLLEGE EXTENSION WORK IS DISCUSSED

Dr. David Snedden, state commissioner of education for Massachusetts and James A. Moyer, director of the new department of university extension addressed the University Council on Extension Courses at Boston University yesterday. Representatives of about 20 colleges were present, presided over by President Harry A. Garfield of Williams College. Plans of the Massachusetts board for university extension were heard.

President Garfield stated that a good extension course has been started by Williams College in North Adams. It has registered about 250 students. Plans were considered for cooperative work in the training of teachers. Dean James H. Ropes of Harvard stated that the college has no intention of starting university extension courses of its own but meets and works for the purpose of considering educational matters of mutual interest.

BILL FILED TO RECLAIM LANDS

A petition for the appropriation of \$15,000 for the reclamation of the province lands for the benefit of Provincetown harbor has been filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives yesterday afternoon by Jerome S. Smith, representative from Provincetown.

SEEK NEW GIRLS TRADE SCHOOL

WORCESTER, Mass.—Plans to provide a new girls trade school building are occupying the attention of Mayor George M. Wright. Leased quarters on State street are crowded. Extra space for the home-making course has been taken. Even with these added accommodations, quarters allotted for work of the girls are taxed to the capacity limit.

WORD AWAITED OF BRITAIN IN HOCKING CASE

State Department Is Expecting Details on Requisition of the Steamer by Inquiries Ambassador Page Is Directed to Make

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The state department still awaits a reply from Ambassador Page to inquiries he was requested to make from the British government concerning requisitioning of the steamer Hocking.

Counselor Polk left for New York early this morning but the purpose of his mission was not given out.

In a dispatch from Consul-General Young at Halifax to the state department Thursday afternoon it was reported that the American ship Hocking had been requisitioned by the British government without the formality of prize court proceedings.

The Hocking has been detained at Halifax since her seizure by a British cruiser while on the way from New York to Norfolk. The United States will demand that the ship remain in the prize court on the ground that the ship is partly German owned and that the prize court act promptly in the case.

The American Transatlantic Company has informed the state department that its ship the Genesee, at St. Lucia, West Indies, has been requisitioned, and that the Kankakee, now at sea, bound for Port Stanley, Falkland islands, in charge of a prize crew from the British cruiser, Macedonia, will be requisitioned upon her arrival at port. Representations regarding the Hocking probably will include also the cases of the Genesee and the Kankakee.

Consul-General Young's dispatch said that when the order allowing requisition was granted by the court in Halifax yesterday afternoon it was stipulated that the crown should give an undertaking for the appraisal value of the ship. It is understood this is fixed at \$45,000.

The department also was informed last night that the American Transatlantic Company had nearly completed its collection of affidavits from the holders of stock in the corporation, which will, it is claimed, prove that the company is wholly owned by American citizens. All but two of the affidavits, it was said, had been collected. Those now on hand, it was said, might be immediately submitted to the state department for its information. It is claimed they show that at least 90 per cent of the stock is owned by American citizens.

MALDEN-EVERETT "L" EXTENSION PLANS ARE FILED

Plans for proposed changes in the route of the Malden-Everett elevated extension were filed with the public service commission today by the Boston Elevated railway. It is proposed to build the line over new right of way from Mystic street and Broadway, Everett, about 1200 feet to Bernard avenue and Broadway. The petition of the railway accompanying the plans says that this is necessary since a subway is to be constructed in the city of Malden rather than an elevated structure as originally planned.

The plans for the old right of way were approved by the former board of railroad commissioners on June 7, 1910. Subsequently Malden objected to an elevated structure and the plans were altered to provide for running trains overhead through Everett, dropping into a subway when Malden is reached. The new right of way which is to be the subject of a public hearing by the service board is 135 feet northwest of Broadway, running parallel with Broadway.

Preliminary work on the extension is under way already. The port directors are dredging a new channel in the Mystic river over which there is to be constructed a new draw bridge. The Elevated has let contracts for material and it is expected this will be on hand by the time the channel is dredged so that work may start without further delay.

TRIBUNE TO HELP NON-SECT WORK

Leaders in some of the patriotic societies of Massachusetts who have been active particularly in the movement to secure an amendment to the constitution to prohibit the use of public funds for sectarian purposes are becoming interested in the Boston Tribune, which is described by one of the leaders as "a sort of federation or clearing house for patriotic people, organized or unorganized, especially the latter."

The Tribune holds weekly meetings in Tremont Temple at which there are discussions of subjects relating to the complete separation of church and state and the preservation of other fundamentals on which the United States government is founded. Representatives of the various patriotic orders attend on invitation and many of them speak.

One object of the tribute is said to be to stop any further attempts to secure public money for sectarian purposes and to this end will conduct a publicity campaign wherever and whenever it seems desirable to do so. In the meantime the tribute is to lend its help in the general movement for a sectarian constitutional amendment.

It was stated that plans are already under consideration for bringing a sectarian amendment before the Massachusetts Legislature which is to convene Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1916.

PASSPORTS ARE GIVEN MEMBERS OF FORD PARTY

(Continued from page one)

New York: Henrietta A. Newhouse, Brooklyn: M. Stewart Levasseur, New York: Fred E. Sniffen, New York: Earl W. Tucker, New York: Helen B. Lowery, New York: Joseph T. Rucker, New York: James D. Golden, New York: Charles Hill, Brooklyn: Mary P. Seaford, New York: Annie L. Rogers, New York: Margaret R. Shelly, Chesaning, Mich.; Samuel S. Marquis, Detroit; Ray Dahlinger, Detroit; Evelyn M. Goldsmith, New York.

Passports were granted today to Henry Ford, also to Judge and Mrs. Ben Lindsey of Denver.

EVEN HUNDRED PERSONS ON LIST OF FORD PARTY

Detroit Man Dictates Long Statement on Purposes and Plan of Peace Expedition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Henry Ford headquarters in the Biltmore hotel today was the objective of persons who are on the list to go to Europe on the peace ship, which sails tomorrow afternoon.

After Louis P. Lochner gave out the complete list of names in the peace expedition, just an even 100, all callers were told that the list was closed and that under no circumstances would another individual be allowed aboard the Oscar II.

Dr. Charles F. Aked of San Francisco, former Rockefeller pastor and one of the first persons to accept a berth, left the headquarters today after being denied immediate admittance by a doorman. Dr. Aked told reporters positively that he will cancel his passage and will not sail with the Ford party. Later he was led into headquarters for a conference by Louis P. Lochner, and Mr. Ford's lieutenants said they were certain they would induce Dr. Aked to change his decision.

According to the plan as it now stands, it is intended to make the first stop at Christiania, Norway, and thence to go to Stockholm, Copenhagen and The Hague, although there is no reason to believe this program may not be altered before the Oscar II. gets across the Atlantic. The whole plan has been gotten up with such suddenness that its promoters consider it their right to order last-minute changes as they see fit.

Soon after his return from Detroit, Mr. Ford found such demands for a complete statement that he dictated a long one. In part his statement said:

"The work of the conference should be to formulate concerted proposals of possible peace terms as a basis for suggestions and objections on the part of the belligerent governments and for public discussion. In other words, it should frame the outline of a possible treaty to be submitted to the belligerent governments and to be publicly discussed in the different countries. It is useless to wait till one of the belligerent sides asks for mediation, because however sick all sides may be of the war, they are too proud to accept mediation as commonly understood."

The statement also says that envoys to 13 belligerent and neutral European governments have found overwhelming evidence of a universal wish for peace.

COURT RULES ON SUNDAY PAPER

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The validity of contracts for advertising in Sunday newspapers was upheld by the Missouri supreme court yesterday. The decision was written by Chief Justice Woodson.

The case at issue was a suit of a publishing company against Henry J. McNichols for part payment on a contract for Sunday advertising. Mr. McNichols' defense was that the publication of a newspaper on Sunday was a violation of the state labor law. The St. Louis court of appeals decided against the Post-Dispatch, which appealed to the supreme court. The opinion of the chief judge of the supreme court says: "The only question presented for determination is whether the publication of the great daily papers of the country on Sunday is a work of necessity."

G. SABIN BRUSH RESIGNS

G. Sabin Brush who has been connected with the Boston Elevated Railway Company since 1908, recently as chief clerk to division 8, has resigned to become superintendent of the railway department of the Cumberland County Power & Light Company of Portland, Me. He will have charge of 107 miles of railway.

TECH ENROLLS 1900 STUDENTS

According to the catalogue of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which has just been issued, 1900 students have been enrolled, the freshman class being the largest, with 362 students. There are 474 unclassified students and 108 special students. The number of graduate students is 290.

MONTREAL EDITOR JOINS ARMY

MONTREAL, Que.—John S. Lewis, editor of the Star, who has been connected with this newspaper for 16 years, the paper announces, has joined General Meighen's eighty-seventh battalion (grenadier guards), and has been gazetted as captain. At least a score of Star employees have now joined the colors.

POULTRY SHOW IS OPENED

The fifth annual show of the Eastern Massachusetts Poultry and Pigeon Association was opened in Congress hall, Chelsea, yesterday. They were many exhibitors and officials declared it the most successful show the association has ever held.

Mandel Brothers

The CHICAGO store "famous for silks"

Clearing 38-in. imported black velvets at 2.45

—this occasion affording extremely valuable saving opportunities—for the velvets are decided favorites of fashion.

Black chiffon velvets at 3.45 yd.

—these extra width and of exceptional quality; a remarkable price concession.

40-in. broadtail velvet at 3.95

—this a modish costume velvet. It is in street shades and originally was priced at 7.50 yard.

SEND FOR SAMPLES

COURT DEFERS SENTENCING OF STEAMSHIP MEN

(Continued from page one)

States district attorney, who conducted the government's case, said:

"This verdict means only one thing—that the laws of the United States must be observed by citizens of all the belligerent powers; that if our laws are violated by any one of them and the American government finds it out, they will be prosecuted."

The trial of Dr. Buenz and his three associates was the culmination of an investigation begun last winter by agents of the department of justice into the chartering and sailing of certain neutral vessels from American ports in August, September and December, 1914. These vessels, 16 in number, sailed for South American and African ports and, in two cases, Cadiz, Spain; from New York, Philadelphia, Newport News, Pensacola and New Orleans.

In some cases the vessels showed up at points other than their destination, in other instances were captured by allied warships, many miles out of their course, and in one case—the American steamer Berwind—actually transferred supplies to two German converted cruisers.

In every case a German supercargo, supreme in command, sailed and directed or sought to direct the vessel's movements when she reached the high seas.

After weeks of investigation, the information obtained by government agents was placed before the federal grand jury here and two indictments were returned. They charged conspiracy to deceive and defraud the American government by the defendants' failure to state the exact cargoes and the true destinations of the vessels named in obtaining clearance from port collectors.

DETROIT WITNESS IN PACIFIC COAST PLOTS IS HEARD

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Louis J

Real Estate Market, Fish Pier Activities and Sailings

REAL ESTATE

Title to one of the more recently built apartment houses in the Back Bay changed hands today, whereby Morris Rudnick, owner, sold to George F. Blake the large brick and stone structure numbered 226 Bay State road, corner of Granby street, together with 4381 square feet of land, all assessed at \$73,000, of which the land carries \$18,500.

Charles R. Batt, trustee, conveys to Phillips Ketchum the three-story swell front brick dwelling house at 399 Newbury street, Back Bay. This parcel is taxed on \$11,800, of which \$5000 applies to the 2008 square feet of land.

James H. Beals has taken title from Daniel P. Collins, to the group of brick and frame buildings numbered 54 to 60 Howard street corner of Bulfinch street, West End, assessed for a total of \$65,500. There is a land area of 4403 square feet which carries \$49,400 of that amount.

A sale closed in the North End consists of a five-story and basement brick building belonging to Filippo Bruno at No. 138 Prince street, together with 1766 square feet of land extending through to North Margin street corner of Lafayette avenue. Total assessment is \$14,500 with \$7500 of it land value. Francesco Yula and wife are the buyers.

Emma Cuneo bought from Sarah Davidson estate and one other, the 4½-story brick building at No. 9 Fulton place, between Fulton and North streets, North End, assessed for \$11,500, including \$8500 valuation on 1218 square feet of land.

Final papers have gone to record from Tommaso Gioiosa et al, owners of the four-story brick house and 793 square feet of land located 205 Salem street, North End. The parcel is taxed \$8900, including \$4800 land value. Vincenzo Di Rocco and wife are the new owners.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

An improved property has been situated 137 Devon street, near Columbia road, Dorchester, assessed in the name of Annie Snyder, and purchased by Samuel Chase. It consists of a frame residence and 3912 square feet of land taxed for a total of \$6100. The land carries \$1600.

Another Dorchester parcel located 18 and 20 Bowman street, near Blackwell street, was conveyed by Stephanie M. Bridge to Catherine Glynn; all taxed on a valuation of \$3700, of which the 3177 square feet of land carries \$500.

Morris Aronson has filed his deed from George Grow, in the purchase of two vacant lots of land fronting Humboldt avenue, between Wambeck and Wyoming streets, Roxbury, containing all 11,998 square feet, assessed at \$5000.

SALE OF MELROSE ESTATE

A mansion house in the Wyoming section of Melrose bordering the Middlesex Fells, and known as the Lynde estate, including 14,000 square feet and stable, has been conveyed by Frances I. Welch to Elva E. Cottle, who buys for a residence. George W. Hall was the broker.

CONSTRUCTION SUMMARIES

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO DEC. 1			
1915.....	\$194,492,000	1907.....	\$124,613,000
1914.....	153,399,000	1906.....	117,688,000
1913.....	161,043,000	1905.....	103,967,000
1912.....	188,313,000	1904.....	90,890,000
1911.....	164,804,000	1903.....	96,920,000
1910.....	149,715,000	1902.....	111,603,000
1909.....	127,000,000	1901.....	114,828,000
1908.....	100,506,000		

CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR NOV.			
1915.....	\$16,705,000	1907.....	\$9,182,000
1914.....	13,400,000	1906.....	12,063,000
1913.....	18,841,000	1905.....	9,478,000
1912.....	21,829,000	1904.....	6,634,000
1911.....	13,134,000	1903.....	5,910,000
1910.....	14,011,000	1902.....	6,785,000
1909.....	12,429,000	1901.....	15,579,000
1908.....	9,296,000		

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Warren st., 136, ward 25; C. Shapiro, Silberman Eng. Co.; brick tenement.
Harvard av., 20-24, ward 25; Chas. E. Holman, P. A. Norcross; brick stores.
Chester st., 71-75, ward 25; Walter L. Smith, Henry Slocum; brick tenements.
Vale st., 8, ward 23; Raymond A. Murray; frame dwelling.
Dunster rd., 14, ward 23; Rose E. Halloran et al.; E. J. Keefe; frame dwelling.
Lake st., 48-50, ward 25; J. H. Sullivan; frame dwelling.
Melbourne st., 28, ward 24; Alexander H. Rice, Arthur G. Curtis; frame dwelling.
South st., 61-65, ward 7; A. E. Ratcheky et al.; Wm. P. Hatch; alter storage.
Hanover st., 150, ward 6; J. White Sons; alter stores.
Ottis st., 36, ward 7; Jas. M. Beebe, trs.; alter mercantile.
Washington st., North, 35-39, ward 16; Franklin Hall; alter light mfg. and offices.
Boylston pl., 44, ward 7; T. D. Cook Co.; alter mercantile.
Union st., 48-50, ward 6; M. Dana; alter mercantile.
Washington st., North, 73, ward 6; Jno. H. Storer, trs.; alter mercantile.

READING ROAD JOINS EMBARGO

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Philadelphia & Reading railway joined the other eastern trunk line railroads Thursday in placing an embargo on grain destined for export. Buffalo, the Philadelphia & Reading's western terminal, has an avalanche of export cereal crops and serious interference with the movement of the railway's general traffic was expected.

BILL SEEKS BELT LINE

Charles A. Ufford and others of Dorchester have filed with the secretary of the commonwealth a petition for a proposed belt line around Boston and through Mattapan for the improvement of freight transportation in the metropolitan district.

GRAND TRUNK TRAFFIC DEALS INVESTIGATED

Government Presents New Haven Road Agreement and Letters of Attorney-General Warning of Sherman Law Infringement

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Today's inquiry into the New Haven's deals with the Grand Trunk brought the case down to November, 1912, six months inside the statutory limit within which the government must prove a conspiracy in order to convict the road's former directors who are on trial in the federal district court.

Charles S. Mellen on the stand again, was questioned by jurors regarding the meaning of a voting trust, organizations which were common in the New Haven's deals. In such an organization, he explained, the buyer of the stock owns it and receives dividends but has no voting power.

Letters from Attorney-General Wickeshaan calling attention to the Grand Trunk's alleged traffic understanding with the New Haven were presented by the government today. The letters declared possible violation of the Sherman law.

The traffic agreement, providing for a full interchange of business on the lines controlled by each road's subsidiaries, also was presented.

Upon this agreement the United States government, scarcely a week after it was reached, caused the federal grand jury in New York to investigate, with the result that Mr. Mellen, Edson J. Chamberlain president of the Grand Trunk, and Alfred W. Smithers, chairman, were indicted under the Sherman law.

The indictment was dropped, but the charges contained therein form perhaps the most important of the allegations against the defendants in this case.

The actual agreement reached by Mr. Mellen Oct. 29, 1913, putting the Grand Trunk in New England "on the most favored nation basis," was prepared, Mr. Mellen said, by Edward D. Robbins, general counsel for the New Haven. It was dated Nov. 15, 1913, and the government tried to show that it was between the two dates that the Grand Trunk abandoned its extension work. Mr. Mellen said he could not recall the dates very clearly.

Mr. Mellen told of spending \$50,000 or \$60,000 more in fighting the proposed extension of the Grand Trunk from White River Junction to Boston, in the midst of which Mr. Hays was succeeded by Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Mellen wrote congratulating Mr. Chamberlain on his accession and in the summer of 1912 Messrs. Mellen, Smithers and Chamberlain had a meeting in New York.

Mr. Mellen said they discussed an amicable understanding and that he had drawn up a memorandum of the principal points of discussion.

LINK TO COAL FIELDS PROPOSED

Governor Walsh today made public a letter he has received from Mr. F. B. Williams of Scranton, Pa., formerly general superintendent of the New York & New England railroad, in which Mr. Williams tells of a plan to construct a railroad from Schenectady, N. Y., to Bloomburg, Pa., which would link the Boston & Maine railroad with the coal fields of the West. Mr. Williams claims that if the proposition goes through, it will materially increase the revenue of the Boston & Maine and divorce that road from dependency upon the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.

ADVANCE NOT RECOMMENDED

A report addressed to the Governor and council from the commission on economy and efficiency with reference to several requests by heads of state departments to increase the salary of some of their employees was made public by Governor Walsh today. The report contains a recommendation for a wholesale refusal of the increases as the commission is "of the opinion that the applicants are sufficiently well paid."

HARVARD DEBATING BEGINS

At Harvard yesterday the trials for the annual interclass debate series was begun. L. Brentano, D. Davis, W. S. Murphy and S. N. Dunton will compose the sophomore team, and the freshmen who have survived the first trial are G. A. Brownell, M. Cowley, J. Davis, E. P. Furber, J. T. Noonan and C. A. Rupp.

HARVARD RECESS ANNOUNCED

Announcement was made yesterday that the annual holiday recess at Harvard will begin Dec. 23 and continue to Jan. 3. Students who live in the West and South who desire to go home will be allowed to leave earlier than the other students. A fine of \$5 will be imposed on students who fail to register on Jan. 3.

TECH SENIORS DINE

About 20 members of the senior class of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology were present at the senior dinner at the Hotel Lenox last evening. Among the speakers were Dean Burton, Bursar Ford, Professor Miller of the mechanical engineering department, Professor Miller of the mechanical engineering department and officers of the class.

SHIPPING NEWS

Small trips continue to be the rule at the fish pier today, and prices remain firm. Ten schooners with groundfish and two mackerel netters arrived at South Boston. Demand slackened slightly, but scarcity of the fish is still noticeable. Arrivals: Edith Silveira 14,500 pounds, Waltham 8500, W. M. Goodspeed 12,100, Helen B. Thomas 18,500, Elizabeth W. Nunan 11,600, Richard J. Nunan 12,000, J. M. Marshall 6300, Ralph Brown 8700, Russell 15,200 and Mary F. Sears 8000. The Goodspeed also had 2000 cusk. E. Nunan 1500, R. Nunan 1500, Russell 1000 and Sears 800. The Julietta arrived with 3000 mackerel and Motor 5600. Wholesale prices: Haddock \$5@5.75 per hundredweight, steak cod \$3.83@7.50, market cod \$3.25@4.25, pollock \$2.90, large hake \$5.75, small hake \$3, cusk \$3.25, and mackerel 12 cents per pound.

Gill netters were the only arrivals at Gloucester today and receipts of fresh fish totaled 95,000 pounds, mostly pollock.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals
Str Lexington, Nickerson, Philadelphia.
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.
Str Melrose, Grosdard, Baltimore.
Str Herman Winter, Decker, New York.

Str Onondaga, Packer, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.
Schr John R. Penrose, Dodge, South Amboy.

Schr Lette, Crocker, Bangor.
Schr Orleans, Rutledge, Axim W. C. I.
Schr Warren B. Potter, Pierson, Rockport, Me.

Schr Damietta & Joanna, Mitchell, St. George, N. B.
Schr Wm Booth, Greenleaf, Philadelphia for Lynn.

Schr Woodbury M. Snow, Hendricks, Rockport, Me.
Tg Vesta, Ford, Lynn, twg bge Brockton.

Tg H S Nichols, Pittee, Rockport, Mass, twg lgr R G Co No 1.

Str City of Atlanta, Garfield, Philadelphia.
Str Prince George (Br), McKinnon, Yarmouth, N. S.

Str H F Dimock, Crowell, New York.
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor.
Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland.

Strs Calvin Austin, Mitchell, Portland.
Strs Calvin Austin, Portland and St. John, N. B.; H F Dimock, New York; Howard, Baltimore; Prince George (Br) Yarmouth, N. S.

Schr James I. Maloy, Stockton Springs; Ella F. Crowell, Rockport, Me; Edith Thompson, Boothbay.

Strs Eureka, Newburyport; Reliance, Seaside.
Tugs Leader, Salem, twg lgr Coaldale; Chas T. Gallagher, Sandwich; Boswell, Norfolk; Tacony, New York, twg lgrs Shickshinney and Tolyhanna.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today—Strs City of Columbus, Savannah; Yildim, Rotterdam; La Blanca, Liverpool; Eastern City, St. Nazaire; Zent, Santa Marta; Keelung, Calcutta etc, via Boston; Adriatic, Liverpool; American, Veracruz; Leopold II, Cardiff; Chicago City; Bristol; Maurizio, Spezia; Magda, Gothenburg via Boston; Teikoku Maru, Leixoes via Bermuda.

GRAND JURY HOLDS CHEMIST FOR CHECKS

CLEVELAND, O.—Two indictments were returned by the county grand jury today charging Dr. E. W. Ritter, a Hungarian chemist, with forging the names of Baron Enrich Zwiedinek, Austro-Hungarian charge d'affaires, and Captain Guy D. Gaunt, British embassy naval attaché, to two \$100 checks, drawn on the Riggs National Bank, Washington. Another indictment charged Dr. Ritter with carrying concealed weapons. In addition the jury openly indicted Dr. Ritter on a charge of giving a worthless \$50 check to Miss M. Claire Darby. Evidence before the grand jury was that Dr. Ritter attempted to sell Miss Darby the Zwiedinek and Gaunt checks for \$50.

CONFERENCE HELD ON MARINE BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The proposed administration shipping bill was considered yesterday in a conference between Secretaries McAdoo and Redfield, congressmen and officials. In general it proposes the appropriation of \$50,000,000 for the purchase of merchant ships which could be used as naval auxiliaries if required; also a federal board with powers over shipping rates and practices, analogous to those possessed by the interstate commerce commission over railroads.

SHOE MAKING THE TOPIC

The members of Franklin Union enjoyed an illustrated lecture from Maj. Charles T. Cahill of the United Shoe Machinery Company last night on the history and development of the manufacture of shoes. The speaker said that 46 per cent of the boots and shoes manufactured in this country were produced in Massachusetts. He deplored the fact that the school system of the state does not afford an opportunity to learn the business. John J. Gillespie gave a talk on expert management and shoe factory engineering.

SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND	
Sailings from New York	
*Oscar II., for Copenhagen.....	Dec. 4
*New York, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 4
*Verona, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 4
*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux.....	Dec. 4
*Orduna, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 6
*Dwina, for Archangel.....	Dec. 6
*Roma, for Gibraltar-Barcelona.....	Dec. 6
*Frederik VIII., for Copenhagen.....	Dec. 7
*Europa, for Naples-Genoa.....	Dec. 8
*Adriatic, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 8
*Cameroon, for Liverpool-Glasgow.....	Dec. 10
*Caserta, for Naples.....	Dec. 10
*Lafayette, for Bordeaux.....	Dec. 11
*St. Louis, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 11
*Kristianstad, for Bergen.....	Dec. 11
*Nieuw Amsterdam, for Falmouth.....	Dec. 11
*Rotterdam, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 14
*Cymric, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 17
*Kronprins, for Archangel.....	Dec. 17
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 18
*Espagne, for Bordeaux.....	Dec. 18
*La Touraine, for Bordeaux.....	Dec. 21
*Noordam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam.....	Dec. 21
*San Gualtero, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 22
*St. Paul, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 24
*Saxonia, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 25
*La Touraine, for Bordeaux.....	Dec. 25
*Stampania, for Naples-Genoa.....	Dec. 28
*Zaritsa, for Archangel.....	Dec. 28
*Rotterdam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam.....	Dec. 28
*Patria, for Naples.....	Dec. 28
*San Gualtero, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 29
*New York, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 31
*Tuscania, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 31

Sailings from Boston
*Cretic, for Mediterranean ports..... Dec. 22

Sailings from Portland
Carthaginian, for Glasgow..... Dec. 29

Sailings from St. John
Corsican, for Liverpool..... Dec. 4

Sailings from Liverpool
Preteran, for St. John..... Dec. 10

Sailings from Glasgow
California, for New York..... Dec. 11

Sailings from Rotterdam
Noordam, for New York..... Dec. 4

Sailings from Genoa
Stampalia, for New York..... Dec. 7

Sailings from Seattle
Hawail Maru, for Yokohama..... Dec. 4

Sailings from Tacoma
Hawail Maru, for Hongkong..... Dec. 9

Sailings from Honolulu
Makura, for Vancouver..... Dec. 10

Sailings from Manila
Canada Maru, for Tacoma..... Dec. 14

Sailings from Sydney
Canada Maru, for Tacoma..... Dec. 9

Sailings from Yokohama
Chicago Maru, for Tacoma..... Dec. 10

Sailings from Honolulu
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Canada Maru, for Tacoma..... Dec. 14

Sailings from Sydney
Canada Maru, for Tacoma..... Dec. 9

TRACK REMOVAL ON WASHINGTON STREET IS URGED

(Continued from page one)
Congress and Exchange streets to Adams square.

"This would relieve the congested section of Washington street of 400 cars and would also save the same number of cars from making the absurd double turn at State and Devonshire streets.

"There are seven surface lines entering Washington street, north-bound, from Boylston street, carrying 364 cars daily, that turn into Summer street and then turn at State and Devonshire streets. There is no reason why these cars should not enter Essex street directly from Boylston street and proceed on that thoroughfare to Atlantic avenue or perhaps via Chauncy and Summer streets. This would relieve Washington street to Summer street, and particularly the corner of these two streets, of a considerable burden.

There is one line entering Washington street, south-bound, carrying 90 cars daily, that turns into Summer street and thence to the South station. These cars should leave Washington street at Franklin street, and proceed thence through Federal street to the South station, thus relieving Washington street, from Franklin street to Summer street, as well as the troublesome corner of Washington and Summer streets. At present this line turns via Summer, Washington, Milk, Congress, State and Devonshire streets to Adams square. This should be changed to avoid Washington street, either by going direct by way of Federal and Congress streets through Exchange street, or by the Summer, Arch, Franklin and Congress street route through Exchange street.

Three lines carrying 97 cars make the following loop: Adams square, Washington, Franklin, Hawley, Summer and Washington streets, and return via Milk, Congress, State and Devonshire street to Adams square. These lines should be changed to the following route: Adams square, Washington, Franklin, Federal, Congress and Exchange streets to Adams square, thus relieving Summer, Washington and Devonshire streets.

Two lines, carrying 113 cars, make the following loop from the South station: Summer, Washington, Franklin, Hawley and Summer streets to starting point. Summer and Washington streets would be relieved by changing these routes to Summer, Arch, Franklin, Federal and Summer streets to the starting point.

"The city has spent millions of dollars building subways and tunnels presumably to relieve the surface of the streets of car traffic as well as to give rapid transit to and from the heart of the city. Strange to say all the old tracks yet remain.

main in our streets carrying traffic that could just as well, in many cases, be handled by the tunnels if the people were educated to use them. We have transfer stations at Boylston street on one side and State and Milk streets on the other, and when the connection is made between Park street and the South station in the Dorchester tunnel not a car should be permitted to run on Summer street.

WIRELESS NEWS

Note—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston lights: To Sable Island, 490; to Cape Race, N. F. 800; to Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 128. From Ambrose Channel lightship: To Sable Island, 482; to Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 293; to Diamond Shoal lightship, 147.

SS Verona (Ital), Naples for New York, was 670 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS St. Louis, Liverpool for New York, was 1080 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at noon Thursday.

SS Goedevelde (Dutch), Rotterdam for New York, was 300 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at noon Thursday.

SS Sarcophagus, Boston for Savannah, 110 miles north of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Thursday.

SS Columbian, New York for San Francisco, 418 miles south of San Pedro at noon Thursday.

SS Nevada, New York for San Francisco, 377 miles south of San Pedro at noon Thursday.

SS Iowa, New York for San Francisco, 205 miles south of San Pedro at noon Thursday.

SS Almirante, New York for Kingston, 266 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Thursday.

SS Gulana (Br), New York for St. Thomas, etc, 482 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Thursday.

SS City of Montgomery, New York for Savannah, 220 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Thursday.

SS Brazos, New York for San Juan, 237 miles north of San Juan at noon Thursday.

SS Huron, New York for Jacksonville, 327 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p. m. Thursday.

SS Maracibo, New York for San Juan, 288 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p. m. Thursday.

SS Caracas, New York for San Juan, 388 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p. m. Thursday.

SS Medina, Galveston for New York, 325 miles east of Galveston bar at 7 p. m. Thursday.

SS Creole, New York for New Orleans, 243 miles northeast of Jupiter at noon Thursday.

PROVINCIAL LEVY URGED

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Union of Manitoba Municipalities, represented by over 200 Reeves and councilors, in annual convention at Stonewall recently, says the Toronto Mail and Empire, resolved to petition the Manitoba government to levy a tax of one mill for five years on all assessable property in the province for the Manitoba patriotic fund, in aid of the soldiers dependents.

CITY CREDIT UNION STARTS

With an initial capital of \$1500 the City of Boston

LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, RESTAURANTS

SOUTHERN

HAMPTON TERRACE

AUGUSTA GEORGIA

Magnificent Winter Resort Hotel!

OPEN JANUARY 12th

Situated in the most picturesque middle-South. Its accessibility from New York via railroad and steamship lines makes it available for Northern tourists.

18-HOLE GOLF COURSE

Miles of Automobile Roads

Excellent Cuisine Garage Orchestra Riding Tennis Billiards Golf

For reservations and booklets, address
HOTEL WARRINGTON, 101 Madison Ave., N. Y.

The New Monteleone

NEW ORLEANS

Modern. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. Located in center of most interesting part of the city. European plan.

Rates: Room with detached bath \$1.00 up.
Room with private bath \$2.50 up.

JAMES D. KENNEY, Manager.

The Kirkwood

HOTEL and COTTAGES

Camden, South Carolina.

Open Jan. 1.

Golf, Polo, Tennis, Riding, Dancing.

18-HOLE GOLF COURSE ADJOINING HOTEL.

T. Edmund Krumholz

West Coast Inn

DIRECTLY ON TAMPA BAY

St. Petersburg's newest Hotel

Our rates are reasonable.

CARLEY AND HUNT, Owners

TEXAS TEACHERS SHOW PROGRESS AT CONVENTION

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex.—The thirty-seventh annual convention of the Texas Teachers Association, held in Corpus Christi Nov. 25 to 28 inclusive, is considered to have surpassed all previous records and anticipations, both in attendance and wealth of ideas advanced. There were 2000 teachers present, representing the teaching profession from the kindergarten to the university.

The past year has recorded a great advancement in the educational conditions of the state, due in a marked degree to the influence of Governor Ferguson, called by the teachers of Texas "Our Educational Governor," and the energy of the state superintendent of schools, W. F. Doughty.

The Thirty-fourth Legislature enacted laws of special importance for the children of Texas as follows:

Compulsory education which goes into effect September, 1916.

Free text-books.

The \$1,000,000 solution for the benefit of the rural schools.

Flag day.

The teachers of the state were urged to work for legislation for the removal of the 50 cent tax limit, the passage of a county tax law for schools, a mill tax for the support of the state institutions of higher learning, and a county supervision law. Superintendent Doughty thanked the teachers of Texas for their unselfish loyalty to the cause of education. Superintendent Kimball of Dallas gave a talk on "Good Americans."

He said that so many of the public school children are of alien parentage that the teachers have the privilege of training them to become good American citizens.

This citizenship, he said, consists in being trained to be economically independent and self-sustaining, to have an understanding of the history of the country and its institutions, and the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

SEPARATE SCHOOL QUESTION AGAIN UP IN MANITOBA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

OTTAWA, Ont.—Another Manitoba school case will be before the Dominion Parliament, if the Norris government of Manitoba carries out its policy of abrogating all existing legislation that prevents a thorough English teaching system in the public schools of that province. It is contemplated that what is known as the Laurier-Greenway agreement shall be abrogated.

It was in 1897, after seven years of agitation, legislation and judicial verdicts, that the Laurier-Greenway agreement was consummated, which, while it did not restore separate schools, gave certain privileges in public schools to Roman Catholics. The abrogation of this agreement will lead to another appeal to the federal government by the minority for legislation and it will, as in 1896, become a federal issue. At that time it defeated the Tupper administration and put Sir Wilfrid Laurier in power.

CHICAGO CONVENTION FUND NEARLY RAISED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau)

CHICAGO, Ill.—The non-partisan committee raising \$200,000 to bring the two national political conventions to this city next June, expects to find the fund completed at its final meeting next Tuesday. The last meeting reported \$178,000 pledged. Arrangements will then be made to send delegations to both of the national committee meetings in December.

PRECEDENT NOTED FOR CONTINUING THE PARLIAMENT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

OTTAWA, Ont.—From information received here the bill which the British home secretary will introduce in the House of Commons, to amend the Parliament act so that the present British Parliament will not be limited to a five-year period, has been unanimously agreed on by the cabinet. It is understood that the principles on which the bill is founded is that the period of duration of the war be eliminated from the calculation of the life of Parliament. When the war broke out on Aug. 4, 1914, Parliament had until January, 1916, to run—that is 16 or 17 months. The intention is that when the war ends the position should be as it was on Aug. 4, 1914. That is to say, there will still be 16 or 17 months of statutory life remaining to the present Parliament.

It would at any time during the 16 or 17 months be open to the government to resign or advise the King to dissolve Parliament, but it would be very injudicious to precipitate a general election immediately after the war and it is proposed to embody in the bill provisions requiring special registration for a general election after the war.

This scheme of registration will require a good deal of time to work out and time will also be necessary for bringing back the soldiers so that before the scheme can be put into operation a considerable period must elapse after the close of the war.

The proposition made by the Canadian government to Sir Wilfrid Laurier for a similar extension of the life of Parliament follows closely the precedent established by the proposed legislation in England, except that the Canadian government asks that the extension be until six months after the signing of peace terms.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS

American Bibles

NEW YORK WORLD—American publishers of Bibles report an increase of about 50 per cent in business over the best previous year. This does not mean that war has multiplied readers of the imperishable book. For generations the Bible has been an assured and secure "best seller." Its sales amount to 40,000 copies a day, in the average. In the course of the nineteenth century 300,000,000 copies, complete and partial, were sold.

Crop Diversification

LITTLE ROCK (Ark.) GAZETTE—A conference of cotton states bankers will be held in New Orleans Dec. 6 and 7 to inaugurate a general campaign in every cotton-producing state for crop diversification. The movement is a splendid one and will be helped materially by the campaign held last year in Arkansas. Arkansas will be well represented at this conference, and it will not be out of place for Arkansas' representatives to call the attention of the bankers from other states to the fact that the first really successful diversification campaign ever put on in the South was put on by Arkansas last year.

Reserve Bank Success

ST. LOUIS STAR—The wonderful success of the reserve bank system in carrying the country through the stress incident to the great European war, this test coming before the system was fairly organized, suggests that it might not be wise to undertake any remodeling of it while further war complications threaten. A sudden ending of the war would put a new strain upon our financial system, and this would be especially severe should there grow out of the war an acute situation with reference to any of the belligerents. The banks are accomplishing their purpose of steadying the finances of the country, and it is quite secondary whether any particular district makes a profit or not.

NEW ENGLAND

The VICTORIA

Newbury and Dartmouth Sts., Boston

European Plan

In the residential Back Bay, within easy walking distance of business and historical centers and near leading churches.

Several desirable suites of from two to five rooms are now available. Especially attractive rates for season or yearly occupancy.

Our Table Maintains its Famous High Standard

Tel. B. R. 2336 **THOMAS O. PAIGE, Manager**

Brandon Hall

BEACON STREET

Brookline, Mass.

A moderate price exclusive Family Hotel.

Rooms single or en suite.

American Plan Cafe

ARTHUR L. RAUC, Proprietor

250 ROOMS

150 MODERN BATHS

HOTEL OXFORD

COPLEY SQUARE BOSTON, MASS.

Nearest hotel to Back Bay Stations of B. & A. R. R. and N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Near Public Library, Trinity Church, New Opera House, European Plan Cafe, Private Dining Room. A comfortable hotel with large rooms and first-class cuisine at moderate prices.

PHILIP F. PRETTO, Proprietor

SOUTHERN

New Orleans, La.

The Paris of America

The St. Charles

"Finest All-Year Hotel in the South"

Ownership combined with experience and a genuine desire to serve make for the ideal in Hotel Management.

ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd., Props.

St. Petersburg

ASK ANY ONE of the thousands who have visited the "Sunshine City" about its beautiful location between Tampa Bay and the Gulf of Mexico; its wonderful climate; its outdoor recreations and water sports; above all about the cordiality of the citizens and the entertainment they furnish visitors. If you don't know such a one, ask us, requesting beautifully illustrated booklet "J." **BOARD OF TRADE, St. Petersburg, Florida.**

HOTEL COLLEGE ARMS

DE LAND, FLORIDA.

Live out of doors during the winter months of the North, in the garden spot of the South. New 38 Hole Golf Course, Tennis, Riding and Motoring. Hotel College Arms is noted for its Cuisine, Equipment and Service. Open January 1st. Address Theo. C. Brooks, Manager.

MAITLAND, FLA.

MAITLAND INN AND COTTAGES.

A high-class family hotel located in the most beautiful part of Florida among Pines and Orange Groves. Golf course within easy distance. All the other outdoor amusements.

Open Dec. 1 to April 15.

Address J. SUTHERLAND STUART.

Summer Resort, Pearl Point, Lake George, N. Y.

HOTEL Richmond

Richmond, Virginia

NEW-FIREPROOF

European and American Plan

The Adolphus

DALLAS, TEXAS

R. B. ELLIOTT, Manager

EUROPEAN PLAN: \$1.50 Per Day and Up

Hotel Deerment

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

C. B. HAYWARD, Proprietor

AMERICAN PLAN

Most conveniently located hotel in town. Rates \$2.00 and up. Special weekly.

Hotel Floronton

St. Petersburg, Florida

Steam Heat Elevator

100 ROOMS OF SOLID COMFORT

Hotel Seminole

Jacksonville, Fla.

Steel fireproof. Rooms without bath \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day; with bath \$2.00 per day and up. Write for booklet.

ROSSMORE INN

WINDERMERE, FLORIDA

A Comfortable Winter Home

New with every convenience. Excellent cuisine and service. Ideal location on lake. Fine boating and other outdoor sports. Send for illustrated booklet.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

One of the Most Beautifully Appointed Hotels in New York

Prince George Hotel

Fifth Ave. and 28th St., NEW YORK

GEORGE H. NEWTON, Manager

Formerly of Parker House, Boston, and Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York

800 ROOMS, All With Bath

Highest standards. Moderate prices. Unexcelled cuisine. All comforts and conveniences. Central location, near shops and theaters. One block from Elevated and Subway Stations.

Room and Bath, \$3 and up; Two persons, \$3 and up
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$5 and up.

IF COMING TO NEW YORK WHY PAY EXCESSIVE HOTEL RATES?

THE CLENDENING 198 West 103rd Street NEW YORK CITY

SELECT—HOME-LIKE—ECONOMICAL. Suites of Parlor, Bedroom, Private Bath, for two persons, \$2.50 daily per suite, not for each person. Write for descriptive booklet B with fine map of city.

NEW ENGLAND

Hotel Hemenway

Cor. Westland Ave. Boston, Mass. Opp. Gateway to and Hemenway St. Overlooking Fenway

Within three minutes' walk of Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues and Symphony Hall

The Hotel where ladies traveling alone receive absolute protection

Transient rates from \$2 per day up | Special rates on rooms or suites taken wards. No rooms without bath. | by the month.

Also unfurnished suites of two and three rooms each

Tel. Back Bay 3180 **L. H. TORREY, Manager**

Noted Cuisine

All Outside Rooms

HOTEL LENOX

BOSTON

SINGLE ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH \$2.50 UP

Back Bay Stations **L. C. PRIOR, Manager**

THE COPLEY PLAZA

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL HOTEL

All Charges Most Moderate

TARIFF

Single Room with Bath \$3 to \$5 per day
Double Room with Bath \$5 to \$8 per day

EDWARD C. FOGG, Managing Director

SAVOY

455 Columbus Avenue

BOSTON, MASS. Savoy Co., Inc., Lessees
William O. Morin, Manager

European plan, 200 rooms and suites. Every room has a private connecting bathroom. Single rooms with private connecting bathrooms, some with parlor, \$1 per day. Large rooms with private connecting bathroom, some with parlor, for two, \$1 per day each person, every seventh day free. Large first-class restaurant. A \$5 coupon book for \$4.50. Moderate prices. Ladies' orchestra. Our coupe auto will call for and take guests to all Back Bay stations free—B. & A. and N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. from 7 A. M. to 1 A. M. 400 trains daily. Tel. Back Bay 8045.

Copley Square Hotel

Huntington Ave., Exeter and Blagden Sts. BOSTON

Containing 350 Rooms
200 with Private Baths

AMOS H. WHIPPLE, Owner and Prop.

Hotel Buckminster

645 BEACON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Eight Minutes from Park St.

Furnished suites of two to five rooms with bath, for permanent or transient occupancy.

P. F. BRINE, Proprietor

Tel. B. R. 3350

CONCORD, N. H.

EAGLE HOTEL

MODERN AND MOST COMFORTABLE

Special Care Given to Automobile Parties

O. J. PELREN, Manager

Hotel Bond

BOND ANNEX

Hartford's Newest and Most Complete Hotels

Fireproof—Unique—Modern—European

HARRY S. BOND, Managing Director

Cook's Restaurant

ESPECIALLY FOR SHOPPERS AND VISITORS

150 Boylston Street, Boston

CLINTON HALL HOTEL AND RESTAURANT

108 and 110 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

Modern cooking science used in preparing our food.

Individual attention to guests.

150 Rooms With Running Water and Private Bath, \$1.00 and \$1.50

THE PRISCILLA

EXCLUSIVELY FOR WOMEN

307 Huntington Ave.

Boston's Only Apartment Hotel Exclusively for Women

One and two-room furnished suites with disappearing bed and private bath. Each chamber has the appearance of a living room, and all the conveniences and service of a modern hotel. Temporary or permanent quarters with a home-like atmosphere may be found here. Prices moderate. References required.

E. W. NORRIS & CO., Management.

NOTED CUISINE

The Tavern

MANSFIELD, MASS.

Half way between Boston and Providence over state roads, or 35 minutes from South Station. First-class appointments for permanent guests and motor tourists.

EMILY MCKAY REAL, Prop.

MARBLEHEAD

THE LESLIE

Just the place to spend your WEEK-END

In quiet, cozy comfort by the sea.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY AND SUNDAY DINNERS

THE LESLIE is open the year round; heated throughout; private baths; every modern appointment. Send for descriptive booklet.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK

COPLEY SQUARE BOSTON

For Transient and Permanent Guests

Very Accessible to All Parts of the City

CAFE

Table d'Hôte Lunch and Dinner

A la Carte to Midwinter and Christmas

MUSIC

FRED E. JONES, Proprietor

HOTEL VENDOR

Distinguished for its clientele, appointments and location. Attractive for permanent and transient guests and most convenient for automobile parties.

C. H. GREENLEAF & CO.

Suites Furnished or Unfurnished

HOTEL ANTERBURY

Charlesgate West & Newbury St.

Overlooking Charles River and Esplanade

Unexcelled. **GEORGE E. STEARNS, Treas.**

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

The Madison Square

37 MADISON AVE.

Opposite Beautiful Madison Square Park

New York City

AN EXCLUSIVE HOTEL

The ideal central location. Rooms and suites by day, week, month or season at attractive rates.

Housekeeping and non-housekeeping suites. Furnished and unfurnished. No tipping.

V. PARONE, Resident Manager
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Phelps Stokes Estates, Owners.

THE HOUSE OF GOOD WILL

Fronting Central Park at West 72d Street

NEW YORK

Quickly accessible to all centres via Subway, Elevated, Motor Bus (at our door), Surface Cars.

A complete revolution in management has taken place. The present Managing Director, Copeland Townsend, has instituted numerous notable changes. Here is found luxury without extravagance. The foyer, corridors, restaurants, and ballrooms are of great beauty. The Cafe Moderne is one of the most attractive dining places in New York. Rates for rooms or suites and in the restaurants are no higher than those in other hotels of equal character. Rooms \$2 per day up. Special arrangements can be made for rooms and meals *fouf comprie*.

LOWEST HOTEL RATES IN NEW YORK CITY

BROADWAY CENTRAL HOTEL

Midway between Battery and Central Park (Broadway at 3rd St.)

CAPACITY 1000 GUESTS—

NOW THOROUGHLY RENOVATED ALSO MODERN IMPROVEMENTS

Accommodations better than rates indicate

100 Cheerful Rooms, Free Use of Bath... \$.75
100 Cheerful Rooms, Free Use of Bath... 1.00
100 Cheerful Rooms, Free Use of Bath... 1.50
150 Cheerful Rooms, Private Bath... \$1.50 up
Two and Three Rooms Suites in Proportion

SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES—

Finest Sample and Show Rooms in the City

New York City Map Folder Sent on Application

JAY G. WILBRAHAM
President and Managing Director
J. J. JORDAN, Manager

Hotel Breslin

Broadway at 29th St. NEW YORK

"An Hotel Where Guests are Made to Feel at Home"

High-Class—Exceptionally Accessible—Reasonable Rates

500 Rooms—Moderate Restaurant Charges

Single Rooms with Running Water..... \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day
Single Rooms with Tub or Shower..... \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day
Double Rooms with Running Water..... \$2.00 to \$4.00 per day
Double Rooms with Tub or Shower..... \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day
Under Same Management as Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston

EDWARD C. FOGG **ROY L. BROWN**
Managing Director Resident Manager

WASHINGTON, D. C.

HOTEL POWHATAN

Near the White House on Pennsylvania Avenue. 18th and H Streets

Quiet. Refined. Moderate Charges. Absolutely Fireproof. For Every Modern Convenience.

E. C. OWEN, Manager

HOTEL MARGARET

97 Columbia Heights BROOKLYN

Within a stone's throw of the harbor, the Margaret's windows show the full panorama of ships that pass in and out of the port. Atop the building is a delightful solarium, where our guests bask in warmth during the winter days and see all that goes on for miles around. The financial district is just across the river.

RATES ARE FAMOUSLY LOW

Large room with bath (two persons), \$45 per month; two rooms with bath, \$60.

Quiet, refinement, homelikeness, perfect service and proximity to the city are but the more important advantages of the Margaret. Meals table d'hôte and a la carte. Transient guests entertained. Unusual advantages for banquets, etc.

Three minutes' walk from end of Brooklyn Bridge.

E. D. DEPUY, Manager

Formerly with Hotel Plaza, N. Y.

The Biltmore

NEW YORK

America's Latest and Most Refined, and New York's Centermost Hotel

Only hotel occupying an entire city block. Vanderbilt and Madison Aves., 43d and 44th Sts., adjoining Grand Central Terminal. 1000 rooms open to the public. 900 with bath—Room rates from \$2.50 per day.

Suites from 2 to 15 rooms for permanent occupancy. Large and small bath, banquet and dining salons and suites specially arranged for public or private functions.

John A. Bowman, President

Shoreham Hotel

H Street Northwest at Fifteenth

WASHINGTON, D. C.

EUROPEAN PLAN FIREPROOF

Washington's Most Exclusive Hotel

Noted for its cuisine and perfection of individual service

R. S. DOWNS, Manager

FOR TRAVELERS

An Up-to-Date Home With Hotel Service

1916 G Street, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Single Rooms \$1.50. Double Rooms \$2.50 up. Private Baths. Unexcelled Cuisine. Special Care for Ladies Alone.

Owned and Managed by **MRS. EDITH KINGMAN KERN**

THE HOTEL LOGAN

10th Circle and 12th Street

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Location and outlook unexcelled. One block from two car lines, and short distance from White House.

American and European Plans. Moderate rates. Apply **WILLIAM CATTO**.

HOTEL MARATHA WASHINGTON

59 East 20th Street, New York City

Just off Fifth Avenue

The Famous Hotel for Women

Rates \$1.50 per day and up. For parties of 5 or more a large room at \$1 per day per person. Table d'hôte luncheon 40 cents, dinner 50 cents. Special rates for long periods.

Comfort, convenience and PROTECTION, all important to the woman traveler in the Metropolis, are found at the Martha Washington in their highest degree.

LEADING HOTELS AND HOTEL EQUIPMENT

WESTERN



The Blackstone
Chicago

The House of Harmony

RATES
Single rooms with lavatory \$2.00
Single rooms with bath \$3.50 and \$4.00
Large double rooms with bath \$5.00 to \$8.00
Parlor, reception hall, bed, room and bath \$10.00 to \$25.00
(Each bathroom has an outside window)

THE DRAKE HOTEL CO., OWNERS AND MANAGERS

PORTLAND, OREGON



Hotel Portland
"The Best of the Good Ones"

Dignified Service
Harmonious Atmosphere
Modern Water
European Plan
Owned and operated by the Portland Hotel Co.
GEO. C. OBER, Manager



Portland, Oregon
The Mallory

18TH AND YAMHILL STREET
New, Strictly Fireproof—200 Rooms—Single or Suite
Modern in Every Particular—Cuisine Unequaled
Take Taxi from the Stations at Our Expense
G. C. HAWORTH, Mgr.

RETAIL MEN IN CHICAGO BIDDING FOR PATRONAGE

Small Tradesmen in Residence Sections Hold Carnivals to Gain Customers

CHICAGO, Ill.—Small tradesmen of the residence district, striving to hold their own in the rapid centralization of business in the big stores of the loop, have through business men's associations been making a strong bid for favor the past year in the shape of neighborhood improvement and publicity. In the past 12 months, street carnivals, one means of calling attention to the shops of the locality, have been held in many sections of the city.

The first carnival was held two years ago by the Business Men's Association of Forty-third street and vicinity. This body has tried a number of other means of improving local business. Its president, John Cheshire, sees in the neighborhood movement a beneficial upbuilding of the city. It is his most effective means of advertising.

"The big stores can advertise but it has gotten so that the little fellow can't and this gives him a chance," observes Mr. Cheshire. "One result will be to relieve the crowding downtown and the stores there will get their share just the same. The small retailers like those in our association have got to advertise themselves; if not, business will get away. We want to show the people who live all around that they can buy what they need right at home and as cheaply as downtown. The thing to do is to get them out on the street and make them acquainted with what the merchants have. We think that our efforts have resulted in bringing business to the neighborhood."

Another member of the association points out that thousands of Chicagoans go home direct from work, buy all they need downtown, and never know what they can get right at hand.

The first year's carnival of this association lasted four days and this year's continued a week. In President Cheshire's opinion four days is long enough. The main business street of the district was hung with bunting and flags. Free entertainment was held on the street and a band kept busy all the week. A parade several miles long, participated in by business men of the neighborhood and their friends, with floats, was held one evening. Last year a baby parade proved an attraction. An exposition carnival has also been held the last two years. A vacant store has been rented and manufacturers invited to demonstrate their wares. Great quantities of samples were given away to an attendance, estimated in 1914, at 15,000 a day. The carnivals are expensive, leaving the association with a deficit in spite of concessions. Dues are not high and the membership runs about 500.

The association has been instrumental in securing the long improved street cars instead of the small cars used on the stockyards run, and has promoted better illumination of Forty-third street by persuading members to put up 150 cluster lights of the "Chicago beautiful" type.

SEATTLE, WASH.



Washington Hotel
SUPERB LOCATION
Overlooking Harbor and Sound
All Rooms with Private Bath
RATES \$2.50 PER DAY AND UP
Superior Dining Service and Cafe
One of the Finest Hotels on the Pacific Coast

Detroit, Mich.



Hotel Charlevoix
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
200 Rooms, 150 with Bath.
Rates \$1.00 per day and up. Moderate priced a la Carte Cafe.
GRINNELL REALTY CO., Owners
H. M. KELLOGG, Manager

HOTEL HERKIMER
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
E. P. \$1.00 up—\$1.50 up. Private Bath
COURTESY—SERVICE—VALUE
Cafe and Lunch Room at Popular Prices

VALUE OF PUBLICITY SHOWN BY NAVY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Comfort of the United States navy advertising office here, from which is sent descriptive and other recruiting material for use in 36 states, says the value of publicity has been fully demonstrated by the navy, especially since the war with Spain.

The monthly reading material issued by the publicity department reaches more than 400,000 young men and it requires 12,000 letters each day to carry out the circular system.

WESTERN



Omaha Nebraska
NEW
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
Hotel Castle
Room with Bath One Dollar and a Half

CHICAGO



Evanston Hotel
FIRE PROOF EUROPEAN PLAN
Moderate Cafe Prices—Club Breakfast and Lunch—Table d'Hôte Dinners
Just completed and opened. Beautifully located near Sheridan Road and Lake Michigan in Chicago's most fashionable suburb. 20 minutes by N. W. Railway. 35 minutes by elevated to the loop. Large light rooms with private bath, \$10 per week and up. Transient rate \$1 per day and up.
ROBERT W. CLARK, Manager.
FOREST AVENUE AND MAIN STREET, EVANSTON, ILL.

Shirley Hotel
DENVER, COLORADO
SEVENTEENTH AVENUE AND LINCOLN STREET
DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL
Hotel Owns and Operates Dairy and Gardens
IRWIN B. ALLEN, Manager

The Waldorf
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
Free Bus or Taxicab at our expense

SEVENTH AVENUE AND PIKE STREET
Seattle
Rooms \$1.00 and up. With Bath \$1.50 and up. 2, 3 and 4 Room Apartments by day, week or month. Main 2587

HOTEL CORNELIUS
"HOUSE OF WELCOME"
Corner Park and Alder Sts.
PORTLAND, OREGON
OUR BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS
C. W. CORNELIUS, Proprietor
H. E. FLETCHER, Manager

Hotel Muehlebach
Kansas City, Mo.
500 New Fireproof Rooms
Rate from \$2.00
The House of Utility—Service—Elegance
Operated by Whitmore Hotel Co.
Under the Personal Direction of S. J. Whitmore or Joseph Lipich

IN TACOMA WASHINGTON
BONNEVILLE HOTEL
Beautiful location, overlooking Commencement Bay. Near Stadium.
Attractive Modern Homelike Rooms with bath \$1.50 up
American and European Plan
W. T. CUNNINGHAM, Manager

Minneapolis Minn.
The finest in the Northwest
Rates \$1.50 per day and upward
Hotel Radisson Company

The Acoma
BUTTE, MONTANA
A Harmonious, Homelike Hotel
Every Modern Convenience
All Street Cars Pass This Hotel
European. Centrally Located
M. H. HALL, Manager

HOTEL CARLTON
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
The Leading Family and Tourist Hotel in the City.
European plan \$1.00 and up. American plan \$2.50 and up. All modern improvements. No Bar.

CAFES
THE ST. JAMES CAFE
241-243 HUNTINGTON AVENUE, near Mass. Ave., Boston
FRENCH AND AMERICAN CUISINES
Established Reputation in Back Bay Modest Unique Homelike
MUSIC EVERY EVENING AND SUNDAY AFTERNOON

WHEN IN ST. LOUIS, MO., VISIT
VONEY'S CAFETERIA & LUNCH ROOM
311-313 Locust Street

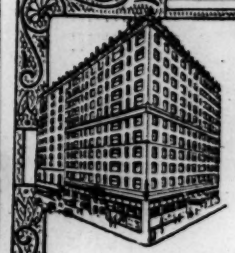
The Consignors Union
25 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON
Home-Made Bread, Cake, Pies, Etc.
Served and on Sale

Gridley's Chimes Spa
LUNCHEON BAKERY SODA
SPECIAL WEDNESDAY NIGHT SUPPER
Corner Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues
BOSTON

CALIFORNIA HOTELS AND RESORTS



Hotel Virginia
LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA
"As hospitable as the name implies"
Situated in a region famous for its warm winter climate. Countless diversions, including golf, tennis, surf and indoor bathing, and motoring over miles of scenic boulevards. Finest cuisine. Luxurious appointments. American plan.
Write for folder and rates.
WM. P. NESTLE, Manager.



Hotel Alexandria
(FIREPROOF)
LOS ANGELES
Famous for its magnificent equipment, excellent cuisine and unobtrusive service
700 LUXURIOUS ROOMS
VERNON GOODWIN, Managing Director
MORGAN ROSS, Manager

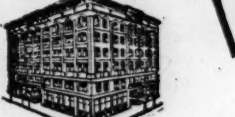
ENGSTRUM APARTMENT HOTEL
New. 623 W. Fifth St., LOS ANGELES. Absolutely Fireproof.
Apartments and Single Rooms by the Day, Week or Month.
FIVE MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
LOS ANGELES' FASHIONABLE DOWNTOWN APARTMENT HOTEL.
Ninety-three Apartments, tastefully furnished with a view to comfort and elegance. Appointment service that includes the most refined taste. Roof Garden, Sun Parlor, Ball Room, Gentlemen's Club Rooms, Beautiful Lobby.
Perfect ventilation, steam heating and filtered water system throughout.
PERFECT HOTEL SERVICE. NO EXTRA CHARGE for washing dishes, daily cleaning of apartments, telephones, gas or electricity.
Downtown—Yet Away from the Noise.
CHARLES F. DeLONG, Manager.



MERRITT JONES HOTEL
OCEAN PARK, CALIF.
The ideal winter resort. Near ocean. 150 luxuriously furnished rooms. Modern. Fireproof. Near all attractions. American and European plans. European from \$1. Write for new folder.



HOTEL SUTTER
NEW ELEGANT ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
In the Center of Business and Shopping District
250 Rooms SAN FRANCISCO \$1.50 Up
SUTTER AND NEARBY STREETS



Van Nuys Hotel
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
E. L. POTTER CO. B. W. THOMPSON AND A. J. PEDERSEN, Managers

A HOTEL THAT IS DIFFERENT
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
Arlington Hotel
Santa Barbara California
A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel
Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage
PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE E. P. DUNN, Lessee



Hotel Clark
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
Absolutely Fireproof
555 Rooms—Each with Private Bath
European Plan—Rates from \$1.50
Whether it is business or pleasure that brings you to Los Angeles, you will find Hotel Clark the ideal place to stay. In the heart of the city. Refined appointments. Free auto bus meets trains.
F. M. DIMMICK, Lessee and Manager

HOTEL YUBA
1146 Mission St. San Francisco
155 rooms. New. Modern. Large lobby. Quiet place to stop. Free baths, \$1.00; Rooms, private bath, \$1.50. Rates by week. Any Mission St. car from ferry. From S. F. Depot transfer to Mission, get on at 8th. or Universal Bus.
Cars pass hotel to fair, NO BAR.
YUBA: Main P. O. Ferry
Mission St.
S. F. Depot

HOTEL ST. FRANCIS
SAN FRANCISCO
One Thousand Rooms
Under the Management of JAMES WOODS

HOTEL STEWART
SAN FRANCISCO
Geary St., just off Union Square
New steel and concrete structure, located in midst of theater, cafe and retail store districts. 250 Rooms. 250 Private Baths. Homelike comfort rather than unnecessarily expensive luxury. Motor bus meets all trains and steamers.
European Plan, \$1.50 upward.
Breakfast 50c, Lunch 50c, Dinner \$1.00.
The fame of the Stewart Menus has spread all over the United States.
For further particulars address any office of THOS. COOK & SON, our special representatives.

LOS ANGELES
Stop at the Stillwell
New fireproof hotel. Room with bath, \$1.50 per day and up. Special rate by the week.
538 S. GRAND AVENUE
SAN DIEGO

The Colonial Inn
CORNER 6TH AND FIR STREETS
American and European Plan.
Rates 50c to \$1.50 per day.
SPECIAL EVENING DINNERS 25c.
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Wilshire Vista Apartments
Home Phone 557282. 615 So. Virgil Ave.
Situated in beautiful Wilshire district. Large single and double apartments, complete in equipment; perfect service; elevator. Western Avenue and West Sixth Street cars.

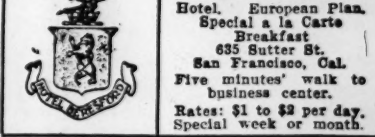
SAN DIEGO
The Gordon Arms
Corner 2nd and Kalmia Streets
Best residential section. Near Exposition.
2 Rooms and Bath with Kitchenette, \$20 and up. Rates—Day, Week or Month.

HOTEL EQUIPMENT
The Cross-Wells Company
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EQUIPMENT
17-19 South Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO
Furnish Complete, Hotels, Restaurants and Institutions—also Home Furnishers



LOS ANGELES
HART BROS.
MILLION DOLLAR POPULAR PRICED HOTEL
FREE AUTO BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS
800 ROOMS

EUROPEAN PLAN AMERICAN PLAN
1 Person 2 Persons 1 Person 2 Persons
75c to \$2 \$1 to \$2.50 \$1.50 to \$3 \$2.50 to \$5
With Bath With Bath With Bath With Bath
\$1.50 to \$3 \$2.50 to \$5 \$2.50 to \$4 \$4.00 to \$7
NATICK HOUSE Same Management



BERESFORD
Hotel, European Plan.
Special a la Carte
Breakfast
635 Sutter St.
San Francisco, Cal.
Five minutes' walk to business center.
Rates: \$1 to \$2 per day.
Special week or month.

"AN HOTEL OF UNUSUAL MERIT"
HOTEL HERALD
SAN FRANCISCO
EDDY AT JONES STREET
All Outside Sunlit Rooms
With detached bath: 1 person \$1. 2 persons \$1.50. With private bath: 1 person \$1.50. 2 persons \$2.
Take Universal Bus Direct to Hotel
Write for Free San Francisco Guide

HOTEL ST. JAMES
SAN JOSE, CAL.
Opposite St. James Park
Under new management.
The hotel has been thoroughly renovated and redecorated. Headquarters for tourists and commercial trade. WILLIAM WATSON, Lessee and Manager.

SAN DIEGO
BARBARA WORTH HOTEL
Only Hotel Lobby Overlooking the Plaza
Rooms 75c to \$2. Suites \$4 and \$5 per day
A Hotel for Your Mother, Your Sister, Your Wife and Yourself

SAN DIEGO
HOTEL ARNO
A quiet family hotel.
Steam heat. Private bath.
Rates 75c to \$2.00.
Free Bus Meets All Trains.

"Cross-Wells Means Guaranteed"

RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

HOLIDAY GIFTS

CHICAGO

HOSIERY

DETROIT, MICH.

DETROIT, MICH.

DETROIT, MICH.

California's CHOICEST PRODUCTS

Fancy Buddled Walnuts	Pound	24c
No. 1 Walnuts	Pound	19c
Soft Shelled Almonds	Pound	25c
Hard Shelled Almonds	Pound	20c
Fancy Cluster Raisins	2-lb. Carton	45c
Fancy Cluster Raisins	5-lb. Box	1.35
Fancy Cluster Raisins and Figs	5-lb. Box	1.50
Fancy Cluster Raisins, Figs and Nuts	5-lb. Box	1.75
Choice Olives, largest grown	No. 2 1/2 can	85c
Ripe Olives, fancy	No. 2 1/2 can	85c
Ripe Olives, medium	No. 2 1/2 can	85c
Extra Fancy Buddled Walnuts, packed in 5-lb. and 10-lb. bags, ready for shipment	5-lb. Bag	1.25
	10-lb. Bag	2.50

All express companies carry California fruits and nuts at a reduced rate—4 cents a pound will deliver any of above goods to any part of the United States, except the extreme southeastern part.

THE CASH-SAVING
GROCER
Eight Stores

Keller's

SAN DIEGO,
CALIFORNIA

Jennings Perfumery "Quartet"

DOROTHY VERNON LADY ALICE
MAXIE ROSE CHIKY

Our new "Quartet" package displayed will be sent to you by mail upon receipt of 25 cents. Larger sized bottles same Perfumery one in box, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.50. Holiday Gift Packages. If not on sale at your dealers we will supply you direct by mail.

THE JENNINGS CO., GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

CLOTHING

MAX KEEZER
Highest prices paid for gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Old Gold and Precious Stones or Furniture. Send letter or telephone and will call at your residence. 1230 Mass Ave., Cambridge. Tel. 302 or 2658. If one is busy call the other.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CONFECTIONERY

MRS. GRAF'S Home Made Candies
Fresh, Pure, Delicious
407 Milwaukee St. 842 Downer Ave.

PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH

CATERERS

CATERERS

Kuhn Catering Company

RITTENHOUSE, PITTSBURGH

Weddings a Specialty
Cakes Shipped Any Distance
Bell Phone Highland 5680 Delivery Guaranteed

DYEING AND CLEANING

DYEING AND CLEANING

OSWALD WERNER & SONS CO.

TELEPHONE 6400 HILAND

Rugs, Carpets, Furniture, Portieres, Curtains, Blankets, Silks, Laces, Velvets.

Ladies' Dresses of all descriptions, Fur and Fanny Feathers, Kid Gloves, Gentlemen's Clothing, Etc., Dye and Cleaned.

GROCERIES

Pure Food Products

John A. Renshaw & Co.
901 Liberty Ave.

Renshaw, Carson & Co.
620 Federal St., N. E.

FOR EVERYTHING GOOD TO EAT
KUHN & BRO. CO.

6100 Centre Ave. Phone Highland 1807

CONTRACTORS, MILL EQUIPMENTS
GEO. M. WALSH COMPANY
Contractors, Mill Equipment and Supplies.
Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH MERCHANTS
May send Monitor advertisements to
J. GRANT HINDS, 1412 Keenan Bldg.

LIMA, OHIO

LIMA, OHIO

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

The LEISER
Ladies' Fine Apparel Exclusively
LIMA, OHIO

Ladies' Outfitting Co.
Exclusive Garment House for Women
GOOD CLOTHES
MODERATELY PRICED
LIMA, OHIO

MICHAELS,
LIMA, O.
"House of Better Clothes"

EXCLUSIVE HATS AND
HABERDASHERY
Trunks and Traveling Supplies

MISCELLANEOUS
AGENTS WANTED

THE SCHOMSCOPE is the ideal holiday seller; good opportunity to earn Christmas money; write now for particulars. SCHOMSCOPE MFG. CO., 605 W. 28th St., Kansas City, Mo.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
WANTED—WORK by man, 35 years, good bookkeeper, 20 years' general experience; exemplary habits; some knowledge Spanish; willing to anywhere; do anything. F. J. TURNER, 251 Washington St., Valparaiso, Ind.

ACCOUNTANT and Bookkeeper, young man, 25 yrs., with 4 1/2 yrs. exp., desires connection with reliable concern; salary considered secondary to opportunity for advancement. Add V 72 Monitor office.

CAPABLE, experienced business man, accustomed to handling estates; knowledge of bookkeeping and mechanics; desires position; ref. Ad. L 73 Monitor Office.

EXPERIENCED China, Earthenware and Glassware Salesman open for engagement Jan. 1. Box 72, Monitor Office.

A LETTER OF REFERENCE as to good character and ability is required of each advertiser seeking a position.

HOTEL ADVERTISEMENTS
To insure proper classification for Tuesday's and Friday's Papers should reach the Monitor office not later than 5 P. M. the day before.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

OTTO F. HAHN
Painting, Decorating, Plaster, Glass, Wall Paper.
Telephone Superior 1635
1230 Clybourn Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

STENO with 2 yrs' exp., also gen. of exp. exp., desires position. E. WELLMANN, 2143 Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO

Merchants may send Monitor advertising to CHAS. M. YEABEY, 1313 Peoples Gas Building.

CLEVELAND

SHOES

CHISHOLM'S WALK-OVER BOOT-SHOES

EUCLID BOOTS SHOES
CLEVELAND, OHIO

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Every Woman Who Does Her Own Ironing Needs Quick Catch Clips—Do You?

Of course it was a woman who invented Quick Catch Clips. Like every other woman she dreaded the task of changing her ironing board covers. So she thought out a simple way to do away with sewing and tacking. Now hundreds of thousands of women use her idea. Quick Catch Clips cost only 25 cents—they save many a precious five minutes. Last indefinitely. Can be attached to any board by any woman. Ask for Quick Catch Clips at your hardware or department store—or send 25 cents today. Coin preferred. YOU'LL NEVER MISS THE QUARTER BUT YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS THE CLIPS.

THE IRONING BOARD CLIP CO.
1600 East 82nd St., Cleveland, O.
A chance for a few good agents.

FINANCIAL

107,000 Choose The Cleveland Trust Company

The same reasons that led more than a hundred thousand Clevelanders to do their banking with the Cleveland Trust Company should persuade you to do likewise. The reasons are—ultra safety, wise management, and "directors who direct."

4% paid on savings. One Dollar starts account. Thousands now bank by mail. Do you? Let us send booklet, free and without obligation; explains every detail.

The Cleveland Trust Company
CLEVELAND OHIO

PAMPHLET HOLDERS

A Useful, Inexpensive Gift
A Reference Holder, neatly finished in black enamel. Folds flat for convenient carrying.

A Handy Study Helper
Postpaid 50c.
Reference Holder Co.
1841 East 89th St., Cleveland, O.
Good Seller for Right Agents

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

The Harmony Music Shoppe
WITH THE HART PIANO CO.
33 THE ARCADE

Victrolas and Records
We Aim to Carry All Records
JOHN STADLER, Pres.
MATH REITZ, Vice-Pres.
WALTER S. RAEDER, Treas.
FRANK C. SELZER, Secy.

Vocalion and Columbia TALKING MACHINES

Columbia Records
The B. Dreher's Sons Co.
1028-1030 Euclid Ave.
PLAYER PIANOS

PIANOS

H. J. VOTTELER & SON
Arcade Music Store,
37 The Arcade, Cleveland, O.
"MUSIC OF THE BETTER CLASS"
We carry a large stock of Sacred Music.
Mail Orders Solicited.

REAL ESTATE

Something Different
—a new idea in service to owners of renting-property. Let us tell YOU about it.

ARNOLD-MORRIS COMPANY
713 Citizens Bldg.
CLEVELAND, O.

PHOTO SUPPLIES

HELP WANTED
GOOD POSITION
Steady employment; well established; excellent opportunity. Rosedale 4300-W.
LOUISE YAEGER.

MINNEAPOLIS

FURRIERS

DEPENDABLE FURS

A. G. REINICK
57 South 10th Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

SHOES

KITZMAN BOOT SHOP

824 NICOLLET AVENUE
THE PLACE TO BUY SHOES—Comfortable, Durable and Reasonable in Price.
It's a little further up Nicollet but it pays to walk.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

10-Karat Gold Jewelry

Such as every woman loves to receive as a Christmas gift, and the smaller the box when she sees it the greater her anticipation.

There are solid gold lavallieres set with amethysts, topaz, sapphires and emeralds from \$3.50 to \$15; set with fine pearls or diamonds, they are from \$3.50 to \$25. Cameos are \$4.50 to \$15.

Solid gold crosses, single or on neck chains, are pretty gifts. There are lockets, too, either on chains or separate.

A complete line of brooches in circles and fancy styles, set with stones, \$2 to \$10, some set with diamonds, \$8 to \$20.

Bracelets in gold, engraved and with filigree design, are \$5 to \$13.75.

A large assortment of chateleine pins, scarf pins, lingerie clasps, collar pin sets and neck chains.

First Floor—Woodward Building.

The J. L. Hudson Co.
DETROIT, MICH.

JEWELERS

Diamonds
Jewelry
Silver Ware
Clocks
Stationery
Watches
Sheffield Silver
Porcelain

WRIGHT, KAY & CO
JEWELERS
WOODWARD AVE. AT GRAND RIVER
DETROIT, MICH.

DRY GOODS

Elliott, Taylor, Woolfenden Co.
Woodward and Henry
DETROIT

— THE —

Christmas Season in Full Swing

The Christmas Stocks are at their maximum and are displayed in an orderly array to present Gift Ideas and make selections easiest.

It is inevitable that as Christmas draws nearer the crowds will increase and that the duties of those who serve will increase proportionately.

Therefore we urge our patrons to shop in the morning if they possibly can and this store will do its best to serve them as they will serve their friends.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ICE CREAM

Fussell's Ice Cream
Made with pure, rich, Pasteurized Cream
Phone North 192 and have it for dinner
FACTORY 1324 14th St., N. W.
T. A. Wickersham, Pres.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

NEW COOKED CANDIES, right fresh from the bright copper kettles; all fruits, nuts, chocolate, sugar—the finest, chosen from the world's supply; send a pound of "Mac Diarmida" candies every week to your best friend; sample pound mailed anywhere in U. S. for 60c. The Mac Diarmida, 32-34 Broadway, Detroit.

GROCERS

FOX DELICATESSEN CO.
Fine Groceries and Delicatessen.
895 Woodward av., nr. Forest, Grand 29, and 2116 Woodward Ave. Cor. Kentworth Ave.
Phone Hemlock 1905

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

CENTRAL LUNCH CLUB—Home baking and cooking. Luncheon 11 a. m. to 2:30 p. m., except Sundays. 3d floor Valley Building, 213 Woodward Ave.

CATERERS

KARL E. HEBERLEIN
Ice Creams, Cakes, French Pastries, Salads and Entrees
Deliver in Highland Park and Detroit
2100 Woodward ave. Hemlock 2052

INSURANCE

FIRE Insurance, rents collected, etc.; personal attention given to care of property. C. P. WARREN, 412 Hammond Bldg., Cad. 2630.

DOLL SHOP

ALL KINDS OF DOLLS repaired, eyes reset and parts furnished; complete line of new dolls and doll clothing. 265 Michigan ave. Cherry 1025-J.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

Christmas Gift Giving

HIMELHOCH BROS. & COMPANY offer the unusual in apparel, accessories and requisites. Here are feminine needs and vanities instantly separable from the "Gifts of Custom," for they carry with them the appeal of beautiful things, the true sentiment which adds to Christmas gift giving.

JEWELERS

Charles W. Warren & Co.
Diamonds
Watches
Jewelry
Silverware
Society Stationery

104 and 106 Washington Boulevard
Washington Arcade Building, Opposite Hotel Statler
DETROIT

SHOES

The Walk-Over Shoe Co.
153 Woodward Ave.
DETROIT

JEWELERS

A Shoe For All Walks of Life
183 Woodward Ave.
187 Woodward Ave.

CLOTHIERS

E. J. Hickey Co.
Clothing, Fur, Hats and Shoes of Quality for Men, Boys and Girls
201-203 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

JOHN D. MABLEY—Men's and boys' clothing—the best in the world for the money. Mabley's Corner, Grand River and Griswold, Detroit, Mich.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Presenting Correct Styles
Costumers to Gentlewomen

222-228 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT

NORBRO SHOP

Entire Second Floor of the University Building
17 East Gd. River.

WOMEN'S PRETTY THINGS

BLOUSES
CORSETS
PETTICOATS
LINGERIE
and other things to attract fastidious women.
MODERATE PRICES.

HARPER METHOD shampooing and manicuring.

MISS N. VAN WYCK, Shop 608, 244 Woodward ave. Cherry 3700-W.

MILLINERY

L. M. RANSOME
MILLINERY
244 Woodward Avenue
WILSON MILLINERY IMPORTERS
204 Washington Arcade. Main 6235

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Grimshaw & Stevens
Furnishers and Hatters
Two Stores { 12 Gd. River Avenue, West
{ 515 Woodward Avenue

BANWELL & JOHNS, 171 Griswold St.
"Bench Made Clothes," ready to slip on.
Hats and Gloves.

PRINTERS

Winder Printing Company
"THE BIG HURRY-UP PRINTERS"
81-83 PARK PLACE Main 4433

ROOFING

J. D. Candler Roofing Co.
ROOFING AND SHEET METAL WORK
177-179 High St., E. Main 513-513

WALL PAPER

THE WM. H. REED WALL PAPER CO., wholesale and retail (formerly wall paper dept. The J. L. Hudson Co.)—wall papers, burials, leather, grass cloth, moldings, 68 Washington Blvd., Cherry 4138.

CONFECTIONERY

NEW COOKED CANDIES, right fresh from the bright copper kettles; all fruits, nuts, chocolate, sugar—the finest, chosen from the world's supply; send a pound of "Mac Diarmida" candies every week to your best friend; sample pound mailed anywhere in U. S. for 60c. The Mac Diarmida, 32-34 Broadway, Detroit.

GROCERS

FOX DELICATESSEN CO.
Fine Groceries and Delicatessen.
895 Woodward av., nr. Forest, Grand 29, and 2116 Woodward Ave. Cor. Kentworth Ave.
Phone Hemlock 1905

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

CENTRAL LUNCH CLUB—Home baking and cooking. Luncheon 11 a. m. to 2:30 p. m., except Sundays. 3d floor Valley Building, 213 Woodward Ave.

CATERERS

KARL E. HEBERLEIN
Ice Creams, Cakes, French Pastries, Salads and Entrees
Deliver in Highland Park and Detroit
2100 Woodward ave. Hemlock 2052

INSURANCE

FIRE Insurance, rents collected, etc.; personal attention given to care of property. C. P. WARREN, 412 Hammond Bldg., Cad. 2630.

DOLL SHOP

ALL KINDS OF DOLLS repaired, eyes reset and parts furnished; complete line of new dolls and doll clothing. 265 Michigan ave. Cherry 1025-J.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

Christmas Gift Giving

HIMELHOCH BROS. & COMPANY offer the unusual in apparel, accessories and requisites. Here are feminine needs and vanities instantly separable from the "Gifts of Custom," for they carry with them the appeal of beautiful things, the true sentiment which adds to Christmas gift giving.

JEWELERS

Charles W. Warren & Co.
Diamonds
Watches
Jewelry
Silverware
Society Stationery

104 and 106 Washington Boulevard
Washington Arcade Building, Opposite Hotel Statler
DETROIT

SHOES

The Walk-Over Shoe Co.
153 Woodward Ave.
DETROIT

JEWELERS

A Shoe For All Walks of Life
183 Woodward Ave.
187 Woodward Ave.

CLOTHIERS

E. J. Hickey Co.
Clothing, Fur, Hats and Shoes of Quality for Men, Boys and Girls
201-203 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

JOHN D. MABLEY—Men's and boys' clothing—the best in the world for the money. Mabley's Corner, Grand River and Griswold, Detroit, Mich.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Presenting Correct Styles
Costumers to Gentlewomen

222-228 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT

NORBRO SHOP

Entire Second Floor of the University Building
17 East Gd. River.

WOMEN'S PRETTY THINGS

BLOUSES
CORSETS
PETTICOATS
LINGERIE
and other things to attract fastidious women.
MODERATE PRICES.

HARPER METHOD shampooing and manicuring.

MISS N. VAN WYCK, Shop 608, 244 Woodward ave. Cherry 3700-W.

MILLINERY

L. M. RANSOME
MILLINERY
244 Woodward Avenue
WILSON MILLINERY IMPORTERS
204 Washington Arcade. Main 6235

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Grimshaw & Stevens
Furnishers and Hatters
Two Stores { 12 Gd. River Avenue, West
{ 515 Woodward Avenue

BANWELL & JOHNS, 171 Griswold St.
"Bench Made Clothes," ready to slip on.
Hats and Gloves.

PRINTERS

Winder Printing Company
"THE BIG HURRY-UP PRINTERS"
81-83 PARK PLACE Main 4433

BUYERS' GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

CENTRAL COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

PETERSEN & SCHORING CO.
The Quality Store
Everything for the Home

DULUTH, MINN.

Wear the Exclusive Cox Hat
230 E. 4th St. Open evenings. Tel. Mel. 4578
THE GLASS BLOCK—The shopping center of Duluth. Famous for the length of the Great Lakes for its unique lunch rooms, rest rooms, library, soda fountain, postoffice, marionette shop, etc. A store offering special attractions to the visitor in Duluth.
FRAGRANT BALSM PILLOWS
SIZE 10 in. x 15 in.
Sleep on them. Balm pillow, perhaps the Balm perfume will make you dream sweet dreams of the forest; 50c for a Balm pillow exceeding 10 x 15 in. In size at our little shop on the Third Floor. In ordering by mail remit 60c for each pillow to include mailing charges.
GEORGE L. GIBBS CO.
The Store of the Christmas Spirit.
115-117-119 W. Superior St.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

MONITOR ADVERTISING may be sent to W. F. CAMPBELL, Representative, 710 Lumber Exchange, N.W. Main 3602.
A. W. SCOTT
Plumbing and Heating. Phone: N. W. Main 611. T. C. Cr. 212 5th St. S.
BOCK AND AUDE
Hardware, Paints, Harness.
1725 E. Lake St. T. S. Cal. 312
BURKHARDT'S Leather Goods Store.
Traveling Bags, Suit Cases, Belts, Purse. Also Repairing. 1019 Nicollet.
CAIDS, GIFTS, PICTURES.
Jewelry, Stationery and Framing.
THE OLD SHOP, 40 So. Eighth St.
CALHOUN CANDY DEPOT—2924 Hennepin. Quality First. Candy, fruits, modern soda fountain. Frappes and punches.
DRY CLEANING AND PRESSING
MEN'S SUITS \$1.00
LADIES SUITS \$1.50
SHORT GLOVES, 50c
LONG GLOVES, 10c
We clean everything from coats to rugs and do it so well we ought to be doing yours. Make us prove it. Phone Main 5050. Cor. 822 GROSS BROS. 80-90 So. 10th St.
CLEANERS—DYERS—LAUNDRESS
E. H. HOLMES—Boiler and fly wheel insurance, 568 to 500 Globe Bldg. Tel. Tri-State, C 1220. N. W. Main 1290.

INCREASES NOTED TO BE GENERAL IN POSTAL SAVINGS

List of Cities With Six-Figure Amounts Lengthening Out With Heavy October Deposits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to a statement just issued by the postoffice department, the postal savings in the United States showed an increase of \$2,150,000 in October. The department reports that this is one of the largest gains in the history of the service. The increases in savings were confined to a special locality, but were general. Scores of small cities and towns accepted more savings in October than in the previous year, and postmasters in reporting postal savings business for the month frequently referred to large orders and overtime hours in the local manufacturing plants.

The following offices have more than \$100,000 on deposit:

New York, N. Y.	\$14,822,020
Brooklyn, N. Y.	4,306,023
Chicago, Ill.	3,493,164
Detroit, Mich.	1,739,240
San Francisco, Cal.	1,390,440
Portland, Ore.	1,042,743
Pittsburgh, Pa.	853,305
St. Paul, Minn.	849,774
Philadelphia, Pa.	767,805
Cincinnati, O.	761,929
Albuquerque, N. M.	757,248
Kansas City, Mo.	729,430
Los Angeles, Cal.	726,589
St. Louis, Mo.	694,774
Cleveland, O.	657,474
Columbus, O.	602,001
Butte, Mont.	583,492
Newark, N. J.	534,250
Denver, Col.	486,225
Toledo, O.	430,303
Seattle, Wash.	429,774
Tacoma, Wash.	420,774
Minneapolis, Minn.	345,028
Buffalo, N. Y.	341,250
Washington, D. C.	325,271
Providence, R. I.	317,769
Omaha, Neb.	283,018
Indianapolis, Ind.	280,564
Lowell, Mass.	251,969
New Haven, Conn.	245,114
Dallas, Tex.	179,113
Pueblo, Colo.	166,666
Indianapolis, Ind.	152,530
Bridgeport, Conn.	152,530
Duluth, Minn.	152,530
Kansas City, Mo.	152,530
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Pueblo, Colo.	152

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

UNITED FRUIT A FEATURE OF STOCK MARKET

Uneven Price Course in General
List, but Tone Is Better—
Specialties Still Claim the
Most Attention

United Fruit was a bright spot in the early New York stock market today. It rose four points in short order.

The general market was somewhat lower at first, but prices gradually worked up from the lowest and the list became steady. International Mercantile Marine preferred certificates and Baldwin Locomotive were fairly strong from the very beginning. Texas Company moved up several points.

In New York, United Fruit was easily the feature of the Boston market where it advanced more than four points from its previous closing figure. It jumped as much as three points between sales at one time. There was practically no other movement of interest. The market as a whole was rather heavy at first, with a subsequent hardening tendency to prices.

At the end of the first half hour United Fruit gained still further in both New York and Boston.

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies common was heavy in Boston.

Toward midday the general tone became firmer. Cuban American Sugar opened up 2 points at 164 and advanced 5 points further. Maxwell was up 1/2 at the opening at 71 1/2 and rose to 74. United Fruit, after opening up 2 points at 156, went to 159 1/2 and then fell back to 158. Texas Company was up 1/2 at the opening at 207 1/2, advanced to 212 1/2 and receded a point before midday. South Porto Rico Sugar opened up 4 points at 159 and receded 2 points. Southern Pacific was a strong feature of the railroad list. It opened unchanged at 100 and after yielding 1/2 advanced more than a point before midday.

American Zinc and Butte & Superior made moderate gains on the local exchange. Alaska opened off 1/2 at 26, advanced 3/4 and then lost more than a point.

United Fruit lost all of its rise and dropped well below last night's closing during the early afternoon. The rest of the market became stronger and stocks were moving upward at the beginning of the last hour. U. S. Steel showed a good advance from the low and gains were substantial throughout the list. American Zinc and Butte & Superior were strong on the local exchange.

New York total sales, 507,900 shares, \$4,298,000 bonds.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW HAVEN

October	1915	1914
Operating revenues	\$6,522,914	\$6,093,394
Gross income	2,330,065	2,080,828
Net corporate income	715,353	590,568
From July 1 to Oct. 31		
Operating revenues	2,337,788	2,263,247
Gross income	824,000	754,000
Net corporate income	2,811,281	1,467,239

CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND

October	1915	1914
Operating revenues	\$478,580	\$422,837
Gross income	1,367,275	1,216,888
Net corporate income	108,555	163,510
From July 1 to Oct. 31		
Operating revenues	1,577,202	1,488,555
Gross income	784,245	450,353
Net corporate income	422,802	422,913

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN

October	1915	1914
Operating revenues	765,456	741,161
Gross income	210,372	174,906
Net corporate income	55,996	55,984
From July 1 to Oct. 31		
Operating revenues	3,366,569	3,044,906
Gross income	1,167,275	1,016,888
Net corporate income	422,802	422,913

NEW YORK, WESTCHESTER & BOSTON

October	1915	1914
Operating revenues	\$45,190	\$41,116
Gross income	9,625	8,861
Net corporate income	1,129	9,238
From July 1 to Oct. 31		
Operating revenues	170,076	160,753
Gross income	10,426	9,678
Net corporate income	14,412	24,735

FOURTH & NINTH AVENUE

October	1915	1914
Operating revenues	\$5,023,210	\$4,771,188
Net operating income	1,721,199	1,618,318
Net income	1,531,019	1,401,897
From July 1 to Oct. 31		
Operating revenues	19,000,120	18,242,447
Net operating income	5,531,802	5,171,291
Net income	5,531,802	5,171,291

(a) Deficit.

WEATHER

BOSTON AND VICINITY PRE-
DICTED BY THE UNITED STATES
WEATHER BUREAU: Fair tonight
and Saturday. Light variable
winds.

WASHINGTON—The United States
weather bureau predicts weather as follows
for New England: Probably fair
tonight and Saturday, not much change
in temperature; light to moderate variable
winds.

The low pressure over the Pacific coast
is causing rain along the coast. Pressure
is average to low elsewhere. There is,
however, much cloudiness in the
valley, the lake region and the Northeast.
Temperatures are lower in Ontario while
but slight changes have occurred in other
parts of the country. Lowest temperature,
minus 14, at White River.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

S. a. m.	3:30 p. m.	5:30 p. m.
8 a. m.	35.10	38.10
12 noon	39.20	40.10

IN OTHER CITIES

(S. a. m.)	(3:30 p. m.)	(5:30 p. m.)
Albany	34.10	37.10
Buffalo	33.10	36.10
Chicago	32.10	35.10
Cincinnati	31.10	34.10
Denver	30.10	33.10
Des Moines	29.10	32.10
Jacksonville	28.10	31.10
Kansas City	27.10	30.10
San Francisco	26.10	29.10
Seattle	25.10	28.10

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises	6:54 a. m.	High water	8:17 p. m.
Sun sets	4:13 p. m.	Low water	3:07 p. m.
Length of day	9:21	Length of night	9:07

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 4:45 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the trans-
actions on the New York Stock Exchange,
giving the opening, high, low and last
sales today:

Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	26 1/2	26 3/4	25 3/4
Alaska Jun Min	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Al-Chal Mf Co.	32 1/2	33 1/4	32 1/2
Al-Chalmers pf.	79	83 1/4	79
Am Beet Sugar	71 1/2	71 3/4	70 1/2
Am B S & F	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am Can	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2
Am Can pf.	110	110	110
Am Car Fy.	78 1/2	80 1/2	78 1/2
Am Car Fy pf.	118	118	118
Am Coal Prod.	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2
Am H & L	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am H & L pf.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Am Ice See Co.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Am Lined Oil	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Am Loco	67 1/2	69 1/2	67 1/2
Am Loco pf.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am Smelting	77 1/2	79 1/2	77 1/2
Am Smelting pf.	111	110 1/2	111
Am S Sec A pf.	90	90	90
Am Steel Fy.	61	61 1/2	61
Am Sugar	116 1/2	117	116 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Am Woolen	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Am Woolen Co.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Am Wr Paper pf.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Anacosta	84 1/2	86 1/2	84 1/2
Anacosta Oil	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Atchison	106	106 1/2	105 1/2
Atchison pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Bald Loco	110	112 1/2	110
Balt & Ohio	93 1/2	94	92 1/2
Balt & Ohio pf.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Butte & Superior	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Butte & Superior pf.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
B F Goodrich	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Butte & Superior	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Brooklyn R T	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2
Brown Shoe pf.	99	99	99
Burns Bros	81	81	81
Cal Petroleum	21	21	21
Cal Petroleum pf.	55	56 1/2	55
Can Pacific	181 1/2	182 1/2	181 1/2
Cent Leather	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2
Cent Leather pf.	110	110	110
Ches & Ohio	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2
Chi R I & Pac	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Chi & Gt West	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Chi & N West	38 1/2	39	38 1/2
Chi & N West pf.	132	132	132
Chi & N W pf.	174	174	174
Chile Copper	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2
C M & St Paul	93 1/2	94	93 1/2
Chino Copper	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2
Col Fuel	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
C Tab Reg Co.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Con Can	89	89	89
Con Can pf.	109	109	109
Con Gas	142 1/2	143	142 1/2
Con Gas Balt.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Corn Products	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Corn Prod pf.	89	89	89
Crescent Steel	71 1/2	73 1/2	71 1/2
Crescent Steel pf.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Cub-Am Sugar	164	164	164
Deere & Co pf.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Del & Lack	233	233	233
Denver	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Denver pf.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Detroit U Rys	69	69	69
Diamond Match	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Domes Mine Ltd	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2
Erle	76	76	76
Erle pf.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Erle 2nd pf.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Gen Electric	174	174	174
Gen Motor	460	460	460
Gen Motor pf.	114	114	114
Gr Cananea	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Gt Nor Ore	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Gulf Exp Co	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Illinois Central	108	108	108
Inspiration	44	45 1/2	44
Int Agr Corp	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Int Agr Corp pf.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Int Con Corp	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Int Con Corp pf.	79	79 1/2	79
Int Mer Mpf	67	67 1/2	67
Int Nickel	179 1/2	179 1/2	179 1/2
Inter Paper	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Inter Paper pf.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
K C F S & M pf	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Kan City So	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Kan City So pf.	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Lack Steel	81	83 1/2	81
Lake E & W	13 1/2	14	13 1/2
Lake E & W pf.	29	29	29
Lehigh Valley	81	81 1/2	81
Mackay Cop	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Manhattan	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Maxwell Motor	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Max Motor 1st pf	99	99	99
Max Motor 2d pf	52 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2
May Co	62	62	61
May Co pf.	106	106	106
Metrol	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2
Miami	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Mo Kan & Tex pf	17	17	17
Mon Power Co.	72	72	72
Mo Pacific	6	6 1/2	6
Mo Pacific pf.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
M & St.	15	15	15
M S P S S M	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Nat Biscuit	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Nat Biscuit pf.	126	126	126
Nat C & S	80	80	80
Nat Lead	64	65	64
Nat Enamel	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Nat Enamel pf.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
N R R M 2d pf.	9	9	9
Nevada Con	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
N Y C	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
N Y N H & H	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2
N W	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
North American	73	73	73
Northern Pac	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Ont Silver	6	6 1/2	6
*Pacific Mail	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Pac T & T	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2

Pennsylvania... 59 1/2
Phila Co... 43 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal... 34 1/2
Pitt Coal pf... 108 1/2

Open	High	Low	Last
Pressed Steel	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Pub Serv Corp	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Pullman Co.	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2
Ray Con	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Reading	81	81 1/2	81
Republic I & S	48 1/2	50	48 1/2
Rock Island	34	34	34
Rock Island pf.	74	74	74
Rumely	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Rumely pf.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Ry St Spring	45	45 1/2	45
Ry St Spring pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Sears-Roebuck	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2
Sloss-Sheffield	60	61 1/2	60
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	97	97	97
So Pacific	100	101 1/2	97 1/2
So P R Sugar	159	159	157
So Ry	23	23 1/2	23
So Ry pf.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
STL & SF	5	5	4 1/2
STL & SF 2d pf.	7	7 1/2	6 1/2
Studebaker	149 1/2	152	149 1/2
Studebaker pf.	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2
Tenn Copper	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2
Texas Co	207 1/2	213	207 1/2
Texas Co full pd.	210	210	210
Texas Pacific	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Third Avenue	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Union B & P	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Union B & P pf.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Union Pacific	137 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2
Union Pac pf.	83	83 1/2	82 1/2
U Rys Inv pf.	39	39	39
U Rys Inv pf.	159	159	150
U S C I	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
U S Realty	42	42	42
U S R & R	4	4	4
U S R & R pf.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
U S Rubber	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
U S Rub 1st pf	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
U S Steel	84 1/2	86 1/2	84 1/2
U S Steel pf.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Utah Copper	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2
Va-Car Chem	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2
Va-Car Chem pf	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

QUIET COTTON MARKET LIKELY FOR FEW DAYS

Government Ginning Report and Estimate of Production Next Week May Hold Operations on Exchange in Check

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A well-known member of the New York cotton exchange says he does not look for an active market for the next six days, or until after the government ginning report on Wednesday and the estimate of the production on Friday of next week are out of the way. In the meantime, he adds, a so-called day-to-day market can be expected, with prices influenced by factors as they arise.

He said that he was of the opinion that 9,700,000 bales, the lowest reported figures of the National Ginners Association, were about right. He pointed out that such a total would show approximately 893,000 bales turned out during the last two weeks, compared with 1,404,000 bales in the corresponding period last year and would indicate a crop of something around 11,000,000 bales.

What is the most important cotton factor just now, according to his news, however, is the good spot demand in the South and the excellent inquiry for spots in Liverpool and Manchester. He stated that the spot sales in Liverpool from day to day show large amounts changing hands, 10,000 bales having been sold Thursday. With regard to the export situation, this authority said:

"There is no doubt that exports will be increased shortly. I believe that supplies in Europe must be running fairly low, especially when it is remembered that only a small proportion of this year's crop has been sent over, and therefore the stocks will have to be replenished. It is altogether likely, however, that a large part of the cotton to be sent out has already been purchased in this country and is probably stored in the South. Nevertheless, a sudden export movement of a large amount of the staple would have a sympathetic effect on prices here."

UNITED DRY GOODS CO. PLANS ARE COMPLETED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Plans for reorganization of United Dry Goods Company have been perfected. Associated Dry Goods Company will be the name of the new concern, which will merge the United Dry Goods and Associated Merchants companies.

It will have \$50,000,000 capital. This capitalization is to be divided as follows: Cumulative first-preferred stock to the amount of \$20,000,000, \$10,000,000 of second preferred stock, and \$14,000,000 common; these amounts to be issued at the outset. The dividend on the first preferred will become cumulative after Jan. 1, 1917.

Present holders of 100 shares of United Dry Goods preferred will receive 70 shares of first preferred and 40 shares of second preferred in the new company, and common shareholders will receive share for share in the new stock. Holders of first, second and common shares will receive share for share in the new securities.

CINCINNATI BANK DEPOSITS HIGH

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) CINCINNATI, O.—An unusual indication of booming business in this locality was provided by a survey of the depositary ledgers in Cincinnati's eight national banking houses. The total figures showing "money in bank" reach a new highpoint, \$81,512,677. A little more than a year ago the total was \$65,584,466. Bankers optimistically predict, with present deposits continuing under current pressure, the \$100,000,000 figure soon. One of the local banking houses now is in the select class of those with deposits of \$25,000,000. This is the first time in this city's history that a Cincinnati bank has attained this honor. Only 64 banks in the country have deposits of more than \$25,000,000.

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston, which may vary according to locality, follow:

Flour—Bread flour, \$7.75 and \$8.25 bbl, \$1 @ 1.10 bag; pastry flour, \$7 bbl, 90c bag.
Butter—Print 37c lb, tub 32c lb.
Eggs—Fancy brown, 58c doz, fresh laid Maine and New Hampshire, 54c doz.
Sugar—Granulated, 6 1/2c per single lb, 6.30c per lb in 100-lb bags.
Potatoes—Maine, 30c pk, \$1.15 bu.
Beans—Medium, pea 15c qt, 51 pk, California, 15c qt, \$1.10 pk; yellow eyes, 15c qt, 95c pk; red kidneys, 15c qt, \$1.15 pk.
Oranges—California navel, 50c per doz, Florida, 40c per doz.

RAW SUGARS ADVANCE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Raw sugars advanced again to 5.20c, which makes a new high record for centrifugals. Refined sugars unchanged with the Federal Company quoting fine granulated at 6.15c, while others maintain their former price of 6c.

EARNINGS OF LEADING RAILROADS BREAK ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS

Not only do all the large railroad systems which have reported earnings for October show very large increases over October, 1914, which was a period of depression, but they eclipse all previous records. Not only this, but traffic was held up practically undiminished through November and another lot of favorable reports should be forthcoming at the end of this month.

Seventeen large railroads show an aggregate increase in gross for October of \$27,000,000. Yet railroad securities have made but little response to the publication of all these statements, which in many cases showed very much larger increases in earnings than were even anticipated. Large earnings were expected during the fall and to some extent were discounted, but railroad stocks as a rule are selling very much below the price levels of other years when earnings even approached the present records.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC CO. ANNUAL REPORT

The Massachusetts Electric Companies issues its sixteenth annual report, covering the year ended June 3, 1915. This comparison of the income account of the operating company with the previous year is made:

	1915	Increase
Operating revenue	\$9,538,406	\$75,746
Net operating revenue	8,897,451	489,888
Non-op inc	60,439	14,638
Charges	2,004,594	32,449
Net income	7,053,296	\$12,721
Dividends	671,846	\$64,223
Sur for year	24,708	64,088
Prep surplus	213,632	682
Net profit & loss dist	232,484	169,984
Surp June 30	5,751	\$207,781

*Decrease.
The profit and loss statement of the parent company for its year to Sept. 30 compares as follows:

	1915	1914
Divs on stock owned	\$53,608	\$1,077,291
Misc int on notes	78,489	77,501
Total income	131,557	1,154,792
Total expenses	19,086	22,022
Net income	112,471	1,132,770
Interest on notes	172,143	105,000
Net div income	97,328	107,770
Dividends	484,128	908,226
Surplus	784,650	8,804
Dividend surplus	2,749,583	64,983
Total surplus	2,664,932	7,735,802
Deduct net div bet misc crds & debits	103,660	6,300

*Deficit.
The general balance sheet of Sept. 30, 1915, compares with the previous years as follows:

	1915	1914
Sundry stks in treas	\$30,213,290	\$20,213,290
Cash	13,480	14,291,500
Notes	1,200,000	1,550,000
Cash to pay dividend	76,833	3,056
Arrears of divs purch	3,571,211	3,565,702
Dep for cap notes due	12,000	.....
May 1, 1915	.....	.....
Total	\$44,086,516	\$44,353,566
LIABILITIES		
Pfd stock	\$24,128,011	\$24,128,011
Stk stock	14,243,100	3,100,000
Common notes	3,012,000	3,100,000
Accounts payable	1,149	850
Accrued int on notes	7,500	7,500
Accrued taxes	30,383	14,788
Dividends uncalled for	2,561,272	2,749,583
Total	\$44,086,516	\$44,353,566

HIGH STEEL COST AFFECTS ORDERS OF FREIGHT CARS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Orders were placed during November for 15,315 freight cars. The decrease compared with October was due to condition of the steel market. Unsatisfactory deliveries have been a setback to buying as much as the high price of steel. The railroads need new equipment, and any softening of the steel market would be followed by substantial orders.

Delay in arranging a credit together with the steel situation has prevented the placing of large orders for Russia. As this business was included in reports of car orders for October the figures for that month should be revised to 25,000 cars. The total number of cars ordered in 11 months is 92,000.

Prospective business reported aggregates 9000 cars, but this number, covered by formal inquiries, does not represent the real demands which are much larger. A prominent manufacturer says there is reason to expect that many car builders will be forced to reduce operations in May and June because of inability to secure material.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 3)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:
Baltimore—Samuel J. Brown; U. S. Adams.
Chicago—R. A. Reynolds of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Copley Place.
Leeds, Eng.—A. & A. Goldman; U. S. Milwaukee—C. C. Ballman of Schuster Shoe Co., Thorndike.
New Bern, N. C.—M. M. Marks of O. Marks & Son, Lenox.
New York—J. J. Connelly of National Clunk & Suit House; Essex.
New York—Fred Koch of Standard Mail Order Co.; Essex.
New York, N. Y.—T. J. Murphy of Perry Dame & Co.; Essex.
Norwalk, Conn.—A. Acosta Nongales Shoe Co.; Essex.
Pittsburgh—W. Hamilton of Rosenbaum & Co.; U. S.
Portland, Ore.—O. E. Kraus; U. S. San Juan, P. R.—M. Portela; U. S. St. Louis—A. Spaulding; U. S. St. Louis—L. Rosenwasser; U. S. LEATHER BUYERS
Amsterdam, Holland—D. Bloch and E. Stibbe; Essex.
Melbourne, Australia—S. F. Seagrave of Blithorne Hartridge & Co.; Tour.
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 106 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

The following table speaks for itself:

	Gross	Increase
Pennsylvania lines	\$36,204,904	\$5,248,191
Vanderbilt lines	20,247,568	4,841,574
Chesapeake & Ohio	2,977,192	872,248
Erie	6,586,943	1,028,409
Norfolk & Western	1,778,718	307,734
Canadian Pacific	13,443,214	4,160,283
Chicago & Northwest	8,407,317	743,843
St. Paul	5,615,771	642,250
Southern Railway	6,028,215	496,240
Illinois Central	6,003,905	572,063
Union Pacific	6,255,488	1,073,535
Atchafalpa	11,381,903	802,836
Southern Pacific	14,138,363	1,228,317
Lehigh Valley	1,709,268	128,536
Baltimore & Ohio	10,004,431	2,048,725
Reading	5,230,272	977,004
New Haven	6,532,014	885,294
Net Increase	\$10,205,341	\$3,588,864
Pennsylvania lines	10,432,474	\$3,543,760
Chesapeake & Ohio	1,301,422	510,870
Erie	2,301,296	1,215,186
Norfolk & Western	3,778,718	117,734
Canadian Pacific	6,579,434	3,258,104
Chicago & Northwest	2,660,840	567,581
St. Paul	4,344,901	750,981
Southern Railway	1,820,221	620,012
Illinois Central	1,208,650	130,162
Union Pacific	1,073,535	117,734
Atchafalpa	3,755,113	96,545
Southern Pacific	6,282,704	1,200,302
Lehigh Valley	3,709,268	117,734
Baltimore & Ohio	3,160,442	1,202,512
Reading	2,198,754	752,520
New Haven	2,916,853	1,374,080

BANK AND TRUST COMPANY STOCKS RULING LOWER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—During the week the market for bank and trust company stocks has been dull, and recessions have been general. The fall in prices is presumably due to profit-taking in the recent rising market. The bulk of the trading has been confined to National City stock and Guaranty Trust rights. National City stock is quoted at 47 1/2 @ 48, or 25 from last week's figures. Large interests with inside information about the American International Corporation disposed of their holdings at a high price when the formation of the new corporation was made public and caused a slump in National City stock immediately afterward. The general belief is that the banking business of the International Banking Corporation, in which the City Bank holds the controlling interest, will be operated by the American International Corporation.

The decline in price of Guaranty Trust stock during the past week from 60 1/2 @ 71 1/2 to 60 @ 68 was undoubtedly caused by extensive profit-taking. Brokers figure the subscription rights to the new stock to be worth about \$2.85. Following rumors of an increase in Central Trust capital the stock recently receded from 117 1/2 @ 122 1/2 to 117 @ 120.

Liberty National is now quoted at 67 1/2 @ 75 from last week's figures. This stock is said to have been underquoted during the past few weeks, owing to a desire on the part of brokers to secure holding of it. Several trades have taken place in Liberty stock above the prices quoted.

SHIPPING BOOM NOW REALITY

The tremendous advance in rates for ocean transportation has made fortunes for those far-sighted individuals who months ago sensed the coming shipping boom. A merchant is heard of, who some time ago chartered for his own use two coastwise steamers for long terms. After charter rates soared such a sensational rise he rechartered the steamers at prices which now bring him in \$25,000 a month clear profit, and this without lifting a hand.

Again a prosperous Boston shipping company which even at rates prevailing before the war was able to pay liberal dividends and left a good surplus, has its boats now out on charter at figures 2 1/2 and three times higher than the ante-bellum rates.

MUNICIPAL BOND SALES LAST MONTH

NEW YORK, N. Y.—November sales of new long-term municipal issues in the United States, according to the Daily Bond Buyer, amounted to \$22,608,415. This compares with \$27,820,693 in October, 1915, and \$13,362,907 in November, 1914. The following table gives the total of long-term municipal financing in the United States for November and the 11 months ended Nov. 30, for the last 10 years:

	November	Eleven mos	Nov 30
1915	\$22,608,415	\$415,303	\$415,303
1914	13,362,907	305,538,215	.....
1913	32,110,540	309,977,764	.....
1912	12,404,414	307,485,838	.....
1911	22,704,923	416,980,800	.....
1910	19,714,590	276,542,182	.....
1909	21,741,837	310,004,296	.....
1908	28,000,650	297,611,192	.....
1907	38,021,857	265,903,495	.....
1906	10,294,774	265,903,495	.....

ST. PAUL ELECTRIFICATION

BUTTE, Mont.—Testing on new electrified division of the St. Paul is proving most satisfactory. Entire 110 miles of line now in operation with this power runs over most difficult grades in United States. Advantage in time in handling both freight and passenger traffic in this section under electrification is equivalent to double tracking entire distance. Costs are materially reduced.

LONDON METAL PRICES

LONDON, England—Spot copper 27 1/2, off 1/2; electrolytic 28 1/2, off 1/2; spot tin 216 1/2, off 1/2; futures 216 1/2, off 1/2; Straits 217 1/2, off 1/2; sales, spot tin 50 tons; futures 150 tons; spot lead 228 1/2, off 1/2; futures 227 1/2, off 1/2; 12 1/2, 6d; spot, spelter 230, off 1/2; futures 230, off 1/2.

INTERNATIONAL BOND & SHARE CORPORATION

Prospectus Gives Details of Concern Which Plans to Finance and Develop Trade

The prospectus of the recently incorporated International Bond & Share Corporation shows that the concern is capitalized for \$2,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 is 7 per cent cumulative and participating preferred stock, and \$1,000,000 common stock. The headquarters will be in Boston and a majority of the board of 21 directors will be New England men.

Through the syndicate managers, Solers, Phillips & Company, Inc., Boston, an underwriting participation is being offered to bond investment and mortgage houses, banks and investors throughout the country. The development of the organization has been progressing quietly for several weeks and a substantial amount of capital stock has already been subscribed.

Frank R. McMullin who, for some years has been a student of the foreign situation in trade and finance, appreciating the economic necessity of preparing to take advantage of the tremendous foreign opportunities that must of necessity be financed in the United States due to the inability of England, Germany, France and the Netherlands, has brought about through the organization of the International Bond & Share Corporation and its subsidiaries a comprehensive plan for the furthering of such undertakings.

The corporation will finance and develop government, industrial and commercial undertakings of merit, domestic and foreign, and appreciating the hesitancy of investors to purchase foreign bonds will issue against the same their own collateral trust bonds which will be secured not only by the diversified collateral back of them, but by the assets of the corporation, thus giving to the investor a home security.

These collateral trust bonds when issued serially to be offered the investor through the houses and banks owning capital stock of the International Bond & Share Corporation. This privilege being optional gives to such houses and banks an opportunity to participate in such issues as they may desire, thus making it possible for them to take an active part in larger underwritings on a basis that would not otherwise be possible and further, although in no way limiting the individuality of the participating houses or banks, nevertheless gives to them a voice in the affairs of the originating corporation.

CHICAGO SURFACE LINES ARE BUSIER

CHICAGO, Ill.—Traffic on Chicago surface lines is now reflecting better business. For November traffic was 5 per cent above November, 1914, which showed a decrease of 4 per cent from November, 1913. The properties, therefore are now showing a gain of about 1 per cent over two years ago. The decrease in November, 1914, was caused by closing some of the manufacturing plants and limited operations in others, and present gain in traffic is attributed to the greater industrial activity.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Philadelphia will vote on \$90,000,000 loan at a special election Feb. 8. Flour prices in Minneapolis have been advanced 20 cents a barrel this week. Canadian subscriptions to the \$50,000,000 war loan aggregated \$106,000,000. It is estimated that 1,000,000 tons of freight are held up in and about New York.

Burlington's November loadings exceeded 171,000 cars, an increase of 22,000 cars, or nearly 15 per cent. Cole Motor Company of Indianapolis has decided to increase its capitalization from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000 to provide for larger production.

Kansas state and national bank deposits in September aggregated \$224,110,576, an increase of 13 per cent, or \$25,026,447 more than in September, 1914. President Hannaford of the Northern Pacific says that in November his road moved about 20,000 more cars of freight than in the corresponding month a year ago.

National City Bank and Guaranty Trust Company of New York are organizing a syndicate to purchase \$15,000,000 of 6 per cent 20-year Seaboard Air Line bonds. Proceeds will fund Seaboard floating debt and that of the Carolina, Atlantic & Western with which it was consolidated. Part will also be used for improvements.

Exporters have begun negotiations with Seattle port commission for space in public warehouses in which to store 1000 cars of cotton en route to Vladivostok. Because of scarcity of ocean tonnage it will be necessary to store cotton several weeks. Movement of cotton through Seattle to Russia, where it is used for manufacture of explosives, is largest on record.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Delaware & Hudson, Ontario & Western, Lehigh Valley, Erie & Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroads have followed New York Central in filing tariffs with first district public service commission of New York designed to increase passenger fare rate from 2 to a 2 1/2 cents a mile basis. Proposed fares will become effective Jan. 1, unless suspended by the commission.

PROSPERITY IS ENJOYED BY RAILROADS

Change From Few Months Ago When Unfavorable Business Prevalent Is Striking—Traffic in Large Volume

The statements of the Pennsylvania and New York Central railroad systems give concrete evidence of the tremendous prosperity that has struck the eastern section of the country. Probably never in the history of the railroads has there been such a complete reversal of conditions in so short a time.

It is only a few months ago that railway managers were complaining because of the small tonnage and the even smaller profit there was in it, owing to the low rates received and after the disappointment over the decision of the interstate commerce commission on the question of high rates had been forgotten, there followed a period of more or less hope of the kind that really indicates a hopeless sentiment.

It is certain that the railroads have been forced to suspend improvement work, partially or altogether in recent years because of the low credit in which governmental activity and poor business had placed them.

Practically all the arsenals and munition factories of the country are located within a radius of 150 miles of New York and the largest steel works so closely connected with war orders are also near the Atlantic seaboard. Hence there has been simply a striking change in conditions and the companies now find themselves pushed to handle the traffic, which is limited only by ability to secure ocean freight room for moving it across the Atlantic.

Industrial movements go in circles and the demand created by the war has started an even more important domestic demand. In the case of the railroads the boom in traffic is necessitating the purchase of additional equipment, rails and other materials that means work for the equipment companies and the rail mills. These in turn need more iron and coal and that helps the miners of these products and so on through the list.

Coupled with this condition are big crops to be harvested and sold, making for prosperity in the West and that means larger buying of rails, equipment and other materials by the western railroads, so that the movement is bound to spread and the tremendous prosperity of the eastern lines will be shared by all. Another big factor in railway earnings is that prosperous conditions increase travel and passenger earnings add to the net faster than those from freight.

It is of immense importance to note that his great revolution in the railway industry has occurred while the money market is in an extremely easy condition and when, notwithstanding the big sales of American railway bonds by Europe, there is an investment demand that will permit the companies to finance improvements, additions and extensions at a very reasonable cost. The conditions for sustained prosperity in the railway and allied industries are ideal and no doubt there are even greater things ahead than have yet experienced.

FINANCING IN NOVEMBER ON LARGER SCALE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—During November, approximately \$178,000,000 of corporate financing was done. This amount was surpassed in only two previous months, October and February. In February, \$100,000,000 New York Central convertible debentures were sold; and in October, flotation of Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company accounted for the high figure.

Corporate financing for the year to date is greater than last year, but still considerably below recent normal years. If account were taken, however, of loans of approximately \$900,000,000 to foreign countries since the war started and of an increase in municipal financing, the total of new securities purchased this year would probably exceed any previous year. In addition the United States has purchased back from Europe an amount estimated as high as \$1,000,000,000 par value of United States securities. Yet the supply of investment funds in the country is still exceptionally large.

Below is given a comparison of corporate financing by months:

	1915	1914
January	\$174,000,000	\$106,000,000
February	216,000,000	168,000,000
March	73,000,000	160,000,000
April	143,500,000	234,000,000
May	106,000,000	178,500,000
June	83,000,000	128,500,000
July	40,000,000	93,000,000
August	101,000,000	12,000,000
September	40,000,000	14,000,000
October	210,000,000	69,500,000
November	178,000,000	31,000,000
Total	\$1,384,500,000	\$1,220,000,000

Although there were many new flotations last month, over half of the total financing arranged was for refunding or redeeming old security issues.

BUSINESS GAINS SEEN

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chairman Clough of the Northern Pacific road is quoted as saying: "Our business has shown steady improvement and we are putting on more freight trains. Throughout the country I see evidence of a wonderful improvement."

MERCANTILE MARINE'S AFFAIRS TAKING MORE DEFINITE SHAPE

In Reorganization Plans Now Progressing Sentiment Is That Concern Should Be as Free From Bonded Debt as Possible—New Ships by Notes

Reorganization plans for International Mercantile Marine are

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

DELEGATES FROM THREE COLLEGES TO MEET TODAY

Representatives of Harvard, Yale and Princeton Universities Open Two-Day Conference at Home of the N. Y. Yale Club

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Representatives of Harvard, Yale and Princeton universities open a two-day conference at the home of the Yale Club this evening, at which the question of eligibility rules to govern the three universities is to be gone over in a thorough manner with a view to establishing a uniform code satisfactory to all three institutions.

Yale is represented at the conference by Prof. R. N. Corwin, chairman, G. P. Day, H. W. Hobson, J. W. Field, George Case, F. E. Alle and J. R. Kilpatrick. Princeton's representatives are Dean Howard MacLennan, Dean H. B. Fine, Howard Henry, W. E. Green, Prof. C. W. Kennedy and Knox Taylor. Harvard has Dean Briggs, F. W. Moore, Barrett Wendell, Jr., J. W. Farley, G. P. Gardner, Jr., and R. F. Herrick.

It is now 10 years since the three colleges went over their eligibility rules together and it is felt that the time has come when there should be a revision. This move has been brought about largely by the agitation which has been going on of late regarding summer baseball. When the five Yale players were declared ineligible about two months ago because they had broken Yale's rule on summer baseball the whole question of eligibility seemed to be reopened and the three universities are now going to see if they cannot settle their athletic questions by their mutual satisfaction.

While it has been stated that the five Yale athletes who played baseball at Long Island this summer would not be allowed to represent Yale in intercollegiate competition again, it is expected that a movement will be made at the coming conference to have Yale authorities change this and declare them eligible. It is well known that both Harvard and Princeton have expressed their willingness to have the men compete again.

A subject which is apt to receive some consideration is the question of the transferred athlete. While there is no question regarding the right of a student changing from one college to another, the practice of athletes changing from a minor college to a larger one has been rather common of late.

ARCHERY NOTES

By EDWARD B. WESTON

To those who are familiar with archery it seems strange that it has not been adopted more generally as one of the regular athletic sports in the colleges. Perhaps it is not difficult to discover reasons for this. Ignorance of the sport is one of them.

Many think of archery as they remember it in childhood days, when they played with crude, self-made bows and arrows. They think of it as a childish sport, which they have long outgrown. If they will stop to think, and recall a little ancient history, they remember that the bow was a powerful weapon of war. We speak of this simply to show that a good bow is not a mere toy. Its use requires careful study.

Again, archery lacks the excitement which attends a game of football, basketball, or tennis, and which appeals to most young men. One is a face-to-face contest; the other is a side-by-side competition.

Should you ask why archery is a good college sport our answer might be, ask Dr. D. A. Sargent of Harvard. Some of us knew him as a Bowdoin man.

The chief interest of a majority of students takes in the college sports of the day is as spectators.

To these archery would prove a great boon. It is a game of skill as well as of brawn.

Let one take up the sport and in a short time he is as devoted to it as one can be to any recreation. It is of little value to engage in any exercise unless it furnishes enjoyment; otherwise it would be as well to work in the gymnasium, and few claim to enjoy that very much.

Archery is often compared to rifle shooting. This is not right. The use of the rifle is not athletic exercise; and is only like archery in that it requires deliberation and extreme care at the time of making a shot. Rifle shooting is no more like archery than it is like tennis.

In archery, one stands erect, head up, right, shoulders back, ready to draw the bow. Now right here begins the exercise. A child requires a bow which needs but little strength to draw the arrow to its head; the man or woman, one which requires a pull of 25 to 50 pounds. When six arrows have been shot—perhaps 300 pounds altogether lifted—the archer walks to the target, say 40 yards away, and returns to the shooting line. When this has been kept up for an hour or more, enough exercise has been taken to convince one that archery is not child's play.

An archery range on the athletic grounds of every school or college would do much good. There is no prettier or more attractive sight than a well-kept lawn, with bright-faced targets set up, and before them a row of men and women find a sport they would enjoy, where now there is none. And in reaching they find so much about archery that they will be doubly interested in it.

COLUMBIA AND HEIGHTS CASINO LEAD IN CLASS A

INTERCOLLEGIATE SQUASH TENNIS			
(Class A)			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbia	1	0	1.000
Heights Casino	1	0	1.000
Harvard	0	1	.000
Princeton-Squash	0	1	.000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Columbia and Heights Casino are today leading class A in the Metropolitan Squash Tennis League championship standing following the victory of the former over the Harvard Club yesterday by 5 matches to 2, and that of the latter over Princeton by 6 matches to 1.

Two surprises marked the opening matches and both of them were in the matches at the Columbia University Club. The more important upset was the defeat of E. S. Winston, national champion, of the Harvard Club, by E. W. Putnam, first string Columbia man, at 15-12, 12-15, 17-15, and this helped along the other surprise—the victory of the Columbia team over the Harvard squad, last year's champion team.

The outcome of the series at the Heights Casino was generally expected, but few followers of squash believed that Columbia had a chance to win more than a couple of matches against the strong Harvard aggregation and certainly none looked for the defeat of Winston.

It was a well earned victory, for the Columbia man outplayed his opponent from the start and won by a strong finish. Both the players were in remarkable form and their strokes were strong and accurate. The two matches taken by the visitors were won by F. H. Davis and L. I. Grinnell. Both were forced to three games. Davis disposed of H. D. Bullock at 3-15, 15-11, 15-11 and Grinnell accounted for H. Kellock at 9-15, 15-12, 15-8.

A. W. Riley, the star player of the Princeton club, was the only member of the combined Princeton club and Squash club forces who succeeded in winning a match at the Heights Casino. Riley defeated C. M. Bull, Jr., in a three game contest at 15-11, 4-15, 15-5.

PRINCETON-SQUASH VS. HEIGHTS CASINO

R. E. T. Riegs, Heights Casino, defeated D. R. Noyes, Squash Club, 10-15, 15-5, 15-4; Rudolph Goepel, Heights Casino, defeated J. H. Taylor, Princeton Club, 15-10, 15-11, 15-11; L. E. Mahan, Columbia Club, defeated J. E. Quatita, Jr., Harvard Club, 15-10, 15-7, 15-7; J. H. Williams, Heights Casino, defeated H. Tohey, Princeton Club, 15-17, 15-9, 15-7; A. J. Cordier, Heights Casino, won from A. J. Cordier, Squash Club, 15-5, 15-13; J. H. Williams, Heights Casino, defeated E. A. Catlin, Heights Casino, 9-15, 15-11, 15-14; A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, defeated C. M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, 15-11, 4-15, 15-5.

HARVARD VS. COLUMBIA

E. W. Putnam, Columbia Club, defeated E. S. Winston, Harvard Club, 15-12, 12-15, 17-15; F. H. Davis, Harvard Club, defeated H. D. Bullock, Columbia Club, 3-15, 15-11, 15-11; L. E. Mahan, Columbia Club, defeated J. E. Quatita, Jr., Harvard Club, 15-10, 15-7, 15-7; J. H. Williams, Heights Casino, defeated H. Tohey, Princeton Club, 15-17, 15-9, 15-7; A. J. Cordier, Heights Casino, won from A. J. Cordier, Squash Club, 15-5, 15-13; J. H. Williams, Heights Casino, defeated E. A. Catlin, Heights Casino, 9-15, 15-11, 15-14; A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, defeated C. M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, 15-11, 4-15, 15-5.

FOUR TEAMS WILL RUN TOMORROW IN FRANKLIN PARK

Four teams will compete in the first New England A. A. U. cross-country championship event, to be held over the Franklin park course tomorrow afternoon. The Dorchester Club, which has to its credit victories over the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard, has entered two teams, while the Irish-American Athletic Association and the Brookline Gymnasium Association also have named teams. J. V. Breslin of the St. Joseph A. A. of the West End is the only single entry. The entries:

Dorchester Club, team A—James Henigan, Alfred Horne, Edward Day, Albert Hollis, Patrick Callahan, Fred Nagle, Fred Faller, Albert Audette.

Team B—A. V. Roth, Paul Bentley, Allen Connor, Charles Horne, Dominic St. Paul, Joseph Curran, Timothy Mahoney, J. Rassenan.

Irish-American A. A.—H. E. Weeks, J. Losero, J. E. Harrigan, F. J. Wall, A. E. Rathbone, J. J. Walsh, Roy Euston.

Brookline Gymnasium Association—J. Halfeinstein, T. Hughes, C. Sullivan, H. Pres. W. Dorney, J. McGarry, W. Donovan, St. Joseph A. A.—J. V. Breslin.

The winning team will have its expenses paid to the National A. A. U. junior cross-country championship to be held over the Van Cortlandt park course, New York, Saturday, Dec. 11.

DE ORO LEADING KIECKHEFER AT THREE CUSHIONS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Alfredo De Oro, the present title holder, meets August Kieckhefer, the challenger, here this evening in the second block of their 150-point match for the professional three-cushion billiard championship of the world and with De Oro leading at the end of the first evening of play Thursday by 50 points to 28, the champion is a decided favorite to retain his title.

The first block of 50 points proved to be very easy for De Oro. The champion was in good form and ran up his 50 in 63 innings, getting a high run of 5. Kieckhefer did not show the form expected and the highest run he made was 3.

WESTBROOK BOYS TO ENTER PORTLAND, Me.—The student body of Westbrook Seminary has voted to enter a track team at the B. A. A. interscholastic meet to be held in Boston on March 4.

OHIO STATE HAS BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR FOOTBALL

Coaching of Director J. W. Wilce Has Resulted in Bringing Gridiron Sport of Buckeyes Up to Conference Standard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—That football at Ohio State University is going to have a very successful season in 1916 and that university take a commanding place in Western Conference gridiron history from now on, is the opinion of those who have watched the work of the team during the season which has just passed.

With 10 of last year's regulars gone, including End Cherry and Fullback Graf, recognized as two of the leading players in the Western Conference, Ohio State University's 1915 football team made the best record of any previous Buckeye team. Coach J. W. Wilce started the season with one regular, Captain J. B. Boughton '16, at tackle, as a nucleus for the line and with Sorensen and Hobb, the only veteran heritage for the backfield. But this green eleven built around this trio of 1914 regulars, easily surpassed any team in Ohio and fought Illinois to a memorable 3-3 tie.

The solution to the Buckeye success lies in the responsive ability of the new men, cooperative hard work and the thorough coaching of Director Wilce. Of the 1915 varsity alignment, Bolen at end, the two Courtney brothers at guard and tackle, Karch the 215-pound guard, Yerges at quarter and Schweitzer, Boesel and Schwartz as first substitute backfield men, made their debut as Ohio State gridiron performers. All were on last year's freshman team, except Guard H. G. Courtney and Substitute Fullback Boesel. The previous experience of Yerges, who played an intelligent game at quarterback, consisted of one year of high school football at halfback and part season as freshman quarter. Knoll at center and Ginn at end, the remainder of the line, were letter men last year, but were not regulars.

The Buckeyes presented a hard, consistent attack this year. Ohio State advanced the ball by hard football; in fact the most noticeable thing in the 1915 team was that collectively and individually, the eleven had a firm grasp of the fundamentals of the game. A varied assortment of open plays was always held in reserve, but the knowledge and execution of elementary football were the main factors in their winning games. Most of the gains were registered from a one-man shift formation and a successful forward pass formation.

Until the later season games Ohio State's forward pass play did not reach the high standing of 1914. No one man was found to take the place of Cherry in receiving and Pickrel in tossing the ball. The early season weakness of the backfield defense in its execution of forward-pass defense improved greatly in the latter part of the schedule.

The most notable achievement of the season was the tie game with Illinois. "Illinois Holds Ohio State to 3-3 Tie," was the headline one paper had over its story of this game, and that is most significant. Illinois was clearly outplayed. The Ohio State team gave a wonderful exhibition of great football of all styles before 8000 followers present at the big "homecoming" game. It was an exhibition of a splendid team meeting the supreme test.

A large asset of the team was its defense. Three times in the Indiana game and three times in the Wisconsin contest this was shown, when the Hoosiers and the Badgers were held for downs within the five-yard line.

No one player stands out as the season's star. Team work has brought success. Captain Boughton at tackle, Hobb and Winters at half and Sorensen at full have played excellent football. Winters, playing his first year of varsity football, has done good work in the open field. His place-kicking with Yerges holding the ball, brought a tie in the Illinois game and victory over Indiana.

The clean, hard, sportsmanlike play of the team was an added characteristic of the season. Officials commented upon it and the Columbus Chamber of Commerce in congratulatory resolutions, passed because of the success of the eleven, commended the clean style of play.

If this year's freshman team can pass the severe conference and faculty eligibility rules as last year's did, then Ohio State's prospects for a better team in 1916 seem bright. The freshmen have a good lot of material, three backfield men, Harley, Rhodes and Friedman and Tackle Flowers standing out as likely material. Captain Boughton, Ginn, Knoll and Hobb are the only regulars lost by graduation and the second string contains several men who will develop into varsity performers.

BELMONT SPRING WANTS TOURNEY

An application to have the woman's national golf championship for 1916 decided on the course of the Belmont Spring Country Club has been forwarded to the United States Golf Association, which will hold its annual meeting in Chicago on Jan. 14, 1916.

HARVARD MEETS CHESS CLUB

The Harvard and Boston Chess clubs will meet this evening at the Boston Chess Club, Exchange building.



CAPT. J. B. BOUGHTON '16
Ohio state football eleven

SIDELINES

Glen Bingham has been elected captain of the Denver University football eleven of 1916.

Emil Flug of Chippewa Falls, Wis., has been elected captain of the St. Louis University football team for next fall.

Head Coach Hinkley of Yale is a firm believer in the direct pass as he claims the back receiving the ball can keep his head up and see where to go.

Umpire Quigley of the National league keeps busy in the fall after the baseball season is over by officiating in football games in the southwest. He refereed the Texas-Notre-Dame game at Austin.

Cornell declined Pittsburgh's challenge to a post season game for the championship of the East as was expected. The Red and White are well satisfied with their season and the same should be the case with Pittsburgh.

James Thorpe, the famous Carlisle Indian player who is with the New York Giants, has been playing considerable football this fall. He played for the Canton Athletic Club and was the leading factor in winning the professional football championship of Ohio for that team.

That football committee which Yale has named to look into the coaching system appears to be a strong one. Every one of the three men was a star player in his day. As it is to work without restrictions of any kind, it should make a big improvement in the Elis football situation.

The students and faculty of the Huntington school will tender a banquet to the members of the football team this evening in the school hall. H. H. Dammun, Westmore Wilcox, Jr., and E. W. Soucy of the Harvard team and Captain Parks of the Tufts team will address the banquets. Other speakers are Headmaster Finner, Director Speare and Coach Lamb. The occasion will be used to present letters and sweaters to the members of the team.

PICKUPS

The International league is to hold its annual meeting in New York city Dec. 13.

Now they are saying that Hugh Jennings will manage the New York Federals next summer. He would certainly be a great drawing card, but he will also be a hard man to get away from Detroit.

W. A. O'Hara, formerly with the New York and St. Louis National league clubs and the Toronto International, has received a commission in the British royal naval air service. He is living in Toronto and will shortly leave for England.

Capt. T. L. Huston and Manager W. F. Donovan of the New York Americans recently had a conference with J. F. Baker, former third baseman of the Philadelphia Athletics, and it is reported that Baker may play with New York next summer.

Minnesota is said to have decided not to have any intercollegiate baseball games this summer. The Senate, which controls college athletics, also instructed the university representative at the Western Conference to vote for the retention of the present rule against summer baseball. This latter move would make it look as if Minnesota planned to return to competition at a later date should the conference hold to its present rule.

LANCASTER WINS DIRECTOR'S CUP

W. B. Lancaster won the final match of 18 holes for the director's cup at the Commonwealth Country Club Thursday by defeating P. P. Lincoln 5 and 4.

COLUMBIA AND C. C. OF N. Y. OPEN AQUATIC SEASON

Both Colleges Are Represented by Strong Swimming Teams and a Hard-Fought Meet Is Expected to Take Place

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Intercollegiate swimming competition gets its first real start in the East for the season of 1915-1916 this evening when the Columbia varsity squad meets the College of the City of New York at the latter's pool. This meet is in the Intercollegiate Swimming League championship series and both colleges are anxious to secure the winning start.

The team that will represent C. C. N. Y. this season is the best yet produced there. Bosworth, the short distance champion of the college, has been doing excellent time for the 100 and 50-yard swims. MacKenzie, coach of the team, is heralding him as the successor to Vollmer of Columbia. In the 220-yard swim MacKenzie is relying upon Howay and Gross to carry off the honors. Captain Shauer has proven an able assistant to Bosworth in the short distance swims.

New material has been developed in the fancy dive and plunge. In the first named event Lieberman, a freshman, former Public School Athletic League champion, has been showing fine form in all difficult dives. Klemes, a junior, and Chambers, another freshman, are pressing him hard for first choice. In the plunge Jones of last season's team, Auerbach, a freshman, and Schwartz, former P. S. A. L. record holder and champion, have been doing well. MacKenzie is looking forward to good prospects in this season's tournament.

Columbia is sure to make a strong showing as the candidates for the team have been making very fast times in their trials. Captain Lee covered the 100 yards in 58.2-5s, which is only 2-5s. slower than the intercollegiate record.

COLUMBIA HAS FEW WRESTLERS OUT FOR TEAM

NEW YORK—Manager Jones announced the Columbia varsity wrestling schedule Thursday, and there will be five meets with colleges. Several others will be scheduled with club teams. The team proposed having two trips, one to Annapolis and one to Penn. State, but the committee on athletics and the faculty committee vetoed this plan. The championship will be held at Princeton.

Coach Peterson said the chances for a successful season did not look bright. Columbia has lost Pendleton, the 175-pound intercollegiate champion; Shimmion, the Persian star lightweight; Montgomery and Boyle, and no heavy men have turned out as candidates. Peterson expects to get some of the football players, but does not expect to be able to make wrestlers out of the men before the close of the season. The schedule:

Jan. 15—Princeton at Princeton.
Feb. 11—Yale at Columbia.
March 3—Cornell at Columbia; 10—Pennsylvania at Columbia; 17 and 18—intercollegiate at Princeton.

HARVARD SOCCER MEN LEAVE TODAY

The Harvard soccer team leaves Cambridge today on its last trip of the season, traveling South for games with the University of Pennsylvania tomorrow and against Harvard Monday.

The Princeton-Harvard game, which was to have been played on this trip also, has been canceled on account of the unwillingness of the athletic committee to permit the players to remain away from Cambridge. The result of the game, too, would have no effect in the league standing, as Harvard thus far has failed to win a game.

HARVARD HOCKEY MEETING

There will be a meeting of all candidates for the Harvard varsity hockey team at the Harvard Varsity Club tonight. Coach Alfred Winsor, Jr., '02, who has so successfully coached the seven for the past few years, will speak. Several well known members of recent Harvard hockey teams will also be present.

FEDERALS RELEASE KERLING

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Manager Oakes of the Pittsburgh Federals has announced the release of Catcher Oris Kerling. Kerling came from the Texas league, and as he was not classed as a jumper it is said here he is eligible to return. Kerling took part in only two regular games last season, but played in all exhibition games.

SPARR TO LEAD VIRGINIA

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—Harold Sparr, fullback on the University of Virginia football eleven for the last two seasons, has been elected to lead the 1916 eleven. His home is in Memphis, Tenn. He was a consistent line plunger and especially strong in backing up the line.

NEWTON HIGH HAS FIVE VETERANS FOR HOCKEY TEAM

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

NEWTON, Mass.—Twenty-five candidates for the Newton high school hockey team are working hard under the direction of Capt. Edgar Burkhardt, who issued his first call this week. Captain Burkhardt is taking his men for daily runs over the cross-country course to bring them into proper shape before the actual hockey work will be started. Most of the boys who have answered the call have been engaged in some other branch of athletics this fall, and with a little running they should be in fine shape to start practice the first of next week.

Indications point to a strong seven out to represent Newton this season, with five regular members of the first team available, and several of last year's substitutes and second-string men out. Capt. Burkhardt, L. B. LeCrox, John Fisk, Richard Buntin and George Putnam are the regulars and these players will be the strength of the team. Two new men will have to be brought out and developed to fill in the vacancies when the regulars are given their positions, and two likely men for the places are Capt. Arthur Dorney and Walter Vachon of this year's football team.

The schedule has not as yet been completed, and there is room for several games during the month of January. Captain Burkhardt is working on the schedule and has already arranged for a number of games. Provided the conditions are right, the season will probably open the last week of this month, and as many of the teams scheduled have the reputation of always bringing out good sevens, the boys are looking forward to a hard season.

Captain Burkhardt has made arrangements with the Brae-Burn Country Club authorities for the use of the Brae-Burn rink for practice and for the playing of their interscholastic games, the same as last season. Followers of school hockey will also be given several opportunities of seeing Newton high in action at the Boston Arena.

SHUMWAY NAMED CAPTAIN OF 1916 BOWDOIN ELEVEN

BRUNSWICK, Me.—S. N. Shumway of Skowhegan has been elected captain of the Bowdoin College football team for 1916. Shumway's election is remarkable in that he was not awarded a letter for this year's work, as he has been out of the game since Oct. 1. He is a quarterback. In spite of the fact that he did not get into the Maine series this fall his choice was nearly unanimous.

Captain Shumway is a junior. In addition to being a football man he is a baseball player of considerable ability and last spring caught several games on the varsity. He is a member of the D. K. E. fraternity and of Abnax, a local junior society.

Football letters were awarded to the following men:

G. W. Leadbetter '16 of Bangor, J. B. Montfort '16 of East Brunswick, J. H. Brewster '16 of Lisbon Falls, K. G. Stone '17 of Wellesley Hills, Mass.; B. P. Bradford '17 of Wayne, W. E. Chase, Jr., '16 of Bath, G. E. Beal '16 of Lisbon Falls, F. P. Phillips '17 of New Haven, Conn.; H. G. Wood '16 of Fair Harbor, G. S. Stevens '18 of Brunswick, B. W. Bartlett '17 of Castine, H. H. Foster '16 of Seattle, Wash.; D. D. Pettigrew '16 of Lewiston, G. B. Stuart '16 of Augusta; R. H. Penock '18 of Freeport, J. C. Oliver '17 of South Portland and Manager E. P. Garland '16 of Bangor.

HUNTINGTON HAS LARGE SQUAD FOR ATHLETICS

Huntington school has just begun its winter athletic season with 71 boys selecting track as their sport, 53 naming swimming, 23 wrestling, 41 basketball, 23 hockey and 87 miscellaneous games. The physical work is under the direction of Arthur Hale, former American athlete. Coach Lamb, the Penn State all-around athlete, has charge of wrestling and track. In the latter sport he is assisted by Chester Jenkins and Irving Scott, former Dartmouth track men; Arthur King, the former Middlebury star, and William Hall, a Harvard track man, and Harold Williams, the baseball coach, will direct the basketball. Dean Brink and Wayne Shipman will look after the swimming. Louis Laun, a Springfield, Y. M. C. A. graduate and former captain of the college gymnasium, has general direction of the drills.

During the fall session 50 boys reported for football, 7 for track work, 15 for cross-country running, 25 for basketball, 30 for baseball, 40 for tennis and the remainder for miscellaneous games, soccer, volleyball, etc.

SMITH ANNAPOLIS STRONG MAN

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—A new strong man has been found at Annapolis in Eugene R. Smith of Illinois, who entered the academy this spring. He promptly won a place as guard on the football team. Smith made 8235 points. Smith weighs 199 pounds. He is 20 years old and a quarter of an inch under six feet in height.

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CONFERENCE TO MEET SATURDAY AT CHICAGO, ILL.

Question of Summer Baseball Is Expected to Receive the Most Attention From the Western College Board of Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Delegates from the different faculties of the Western Conference will meet here Saturday morning at the regular annual meeting of this board of control.

From the widespread discussion of summer baseball it seems possible that this may be brought up. Apart from the professional rule, Dr. A. D. Small of the University of Chicago informs the sporting department of The Christian Science Monitor that nothing beyond routine business is anticipated.

Indications are not favorable to any change in the rule. Minnesota was expected to furnish some opposition, but on Monday of this week its board determined to abide by the professional rule. Indiana has gone against it, Northwestern and Iowa are reported to be considering an adverse vote, and Illinois' opinion, as voiced by Athletic Director George Huff, is thumbs down. On the other hand Chicago is so unalterably opposed as to drop baseball before rescinding the rule. Against such sentiment at the center of the "Big Nine" and among other members, the opponents of the rule will have a hard time, it is expected, in making headway.

Coach F. J. Murphy of Northwestern made the proposal to Athletic Director A. A. Stagg of Chicago, it is said, that a man be declared a professional only in the sport in which he receives compensation. The Maroon mentor received this thought with some favor according to report. It affords a possible solution of the perplexing question.

Faculty decision rules the conference and this is not very amenable to student sentiment such as that indicated by the recent votes conducted by student papers in the conference institutions. It is doubtful if the student vote itself, taken at the height of a football campaign without knowledge of the facts in the Solon case which brought it about, represents the best judgment of the various student bodies. The balloting was an enterprising piece of newspaper work and a step in the right direction for the due consideration by college men of questions so intimate to them. A glance at the one-sided balloting against the rule, however, leads to wonder if the interested minority had not been active or the necessary side of the case slighted in presentation of the arguments.

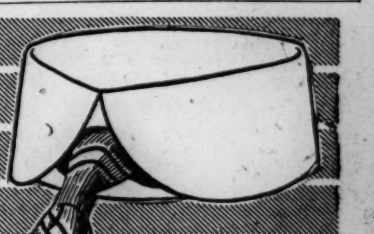
Football schedules are now being made out by the coaches. Reports from Illinois are that Coach Zuppke's eleven will maintain about the same schedule as this season. Because of the increasing strength at Northwestern it will not be improbable that the Purple moves up a notch in the schedules of the bigger institutions. Beyond this little change from the ordinary is anticipated.

CLASS GAMES ONLY AT MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The University of Minnesota Senate, a faculty body controlling university activities, has decided to abolish intercollegiate baseball at the university, limiting this sport to local class contests. The Senate also instructed Prof. James Paige, the Minnesota delegate to the meeting of the "Big Nine" conference at Chicago tomorrow to vote for the retention of the conference "summer baseball" rule.

FOLWELL MAY COACH U. OF P.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—R. C. Folwell, former captain and star of University of Pennsylvania's football team and coach of Washington and Jefferson's star eleven for the last three years, was at Franklin field Thursday afternoon and announced himself as candidate for head coach of the Red and Blue team next year.



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AS A LITTLE CHILD

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Wave and Wind and Willow-Tree

Wave and wind and willow-tree
Speak a speech that no man knoweth;
Tree that sigheth, wind that bloweth,
Wave that floweth to the sea:
Wave and wind and willow-tree.

Peerless perfect poets ye,
Singing songs all songs excelling,
Fine as crystal music dwelling
In a willing fountain free:
Peerless, perfect poets three!

Wave and wind and willow-tree
Know not aught of poet's rhyming.
Yet they make a silver chiming,
Sunward-climbing minstrelsy,
Soothe than all songs that be. . .
—William Watson.

History of Argument

Dean Church says that "there are few things more strange than the history of argument. How often has a cause or an idea turned out, in the eyes of posterity, so much better than its arguments: How often have we seen argument getting as it were into a groove, and unable to extricate itself, so as to do itself justice. The everyday cases of private experience, of men defending right conclusions on wrong or conventional grounds, or in a confused form, entangled with conclusions of a like yet different nature;—of arguments, theories, solutions, which once satisfied, satisfying us no longer on a question about which we hold the same belief—of one party unable to comprehend the arguments of another—of one section of the same side smiling at the defense of their common cause by another—are all reproduced on a grander scale in the history of society. There too, one age cannot comprehend another; there too it takes time to disengage, subordinate, eliminate. Truth of this sort is not the elaboration of one keen or strong mind, but of the secret experience of many; 'nihil sine aetate est, omnia tempus expectant.' Nothing is without its age and date; all things wait for their time."

All Things Rejoice

The spider in the jasmine leaves,
Her fairy web of silver weaves;
All round the breezy cottage eaves
I hear the busy swallows:
The bee hums round his mossy door,
The stream flows on, with joyous roar,
The starry ripples race ashore
Across the gleaming shallows.

Sheep are bleating, kine are lowing,
Children shouting, barn-fowl crowing,
Winds athwart the mountain blowing
Waves of shine and shadow:
To their lightsome labor bound
The merry reapers, autumn-browned;
And the dripping wheel goes round,
By the mill-dams in the meadow.

Like living chords of one great lyre,
Shed by a seraph's plumes of fire,
Like voices of one mighty choir,
Blent in one psalm of gladness,
All things rejoice; . . .
—Sir Noel Paton.

EMERSON'S POETRY

Frank Preston Stearns tells us in "Sketches from Concord and Appleton," how the rival camps of opinion in Boston expected Matthew Arnold's lecture there to settle Emerson's standing as a poet. But the speaker distributed praise and blame with moderation, and thus left all partisans unappeased. Mr. Stearns says: "His condemnation of Emerson's poetry was a still severer blow. Emerson's friends had endured enough already on that score. Nothing was ever made so much fun of, by parodists and other small wits. In any social company, if Emerson's poetry was mentioned somebody was sure to raise a laugh; and there was nothing that could be done about it. It was hoped that Matthew Arnold's prestige would put a final end to this nonsense, which was nothing but a fashionable habit; but he added the weight of his position as professor of literature to the other side of the scale. He praised certain portions very highly, but averred that these were exceptional, and concluded with what seems to be a 'reductio ad absurdum,' namely, that Longfellow's poem of 'The Bridge' or Whittier's 'School Days' was worth the whole body of Emerson's verse. As these were anything but the best of Longfellow and Whittier it seemed rather inconsistent in Matthew Arnold to have praised

Emerson's poetry at all; and this was the more surprising after his courageous defense of Wordsworth a short time before. Those who like Emerson's poetry usually like Wordsworth's and vice versa. "But Emerson's poetry is a peculiar subject. Carlyle and Lowell, both eminent critics, did not condemn it, but at the same time they were slow to praise it. Dr. F. H. Hedge, who probably knew more about literature than either of them, considered it poetry of a very high order, and Rev. William Furness of Philadelphia, when some one spoke slightingly of Emerson as a poet, exclaimed, 'He is heaven high above our other poets!'"

Mortality and Immortality

Man, destined to die, takes pains that he may not die; and yet man, destined to live forever, takes no pains that he may not sin! And when he takes pains that he may not die, he takes them to no purpose; for his aim is that death may be a long time deferred, not that it may be escaped from; whereas, if he refuse to sin, he will have no pains, and will live forever. Oh! that we could rouse men to be such lovers of the life that abideth, as men are of the life that fleeth.—S. Augustine.

Wagner and Weber

"When, as a boy of nine, my mother introduced me to him [Weber] and he asked me what I was going to be, whether I wanted perhaps to be a musician, my mother told him that, though I was indeed quite mad on 'Freischütz,' yet she had as yet seen nothing in me which indicated any musical talent." So wrote Richard Wagner in his autobiography, "My Life." "This showed correct observation on my mother's part," he continued; "nothing had made so great an impression on me as the music of 'Freischütz,' and I tried in every possible way to procure a repetition of the impressions I had received from it, but, strange to say, least of all by the study of music itself. Instead of this, I contented myself with hearing bits from 'Freischütz' played by my sisters. Yet my passion for it gradually grew so strong that I can remember taking a particular fancy for a young man called Spiess, chiefly because he could play the overture to 'Freischütz,' which I used to ask him to do whenever I met him. It was chiefly the introduction to this overture which at last led me to attempt, without ever having received any instruction on the piano, to play this piece in my own peculiar way, for oddly enough I was the only child in our family who had not been given music lessons."

This was probably due to my mother's anxiety to keep me away from any artistic interests of this kind in case they might arouse in me a longing for the theater. "When I was about twelve years old, however, my mother engaged a tutor for me named Humann, from whom I received regular music lessons, though only of a very mediocre description. As soon as I had acquired a very imperfect knowledge of fingering I begged to be allowed to play overtures in the form of duets, always keeping Weber as the goal of my ambition. When at length I had got so far as to be able to play the overture to 'Freischütz' myself, though in a very faulty manner, I felt the object of my study had been attained, and I had no inclination to devote any further attention to perfecting my technique.

"Yet I had attained this much: I was no longer dependent for music on the playing of others; from this time forth I used to try and play, albeit very imperfectly, everything I wanted to know. I also tried Mozart's 'Don Juan,' but was unable to get any pleasure out of it, mainly because the Italian text in the arrangement for the piano placed the music in a frivolous light in my eyes, and much in it seemed to me trivial and unmanly. (I can remember that when my sister used to sing Zerlinen's ariette, 'Batti, batti, ben Masetto,' the music repelled me, as it seemed too mawkish and effeminate.)

"On the other hand, my bent for music grew stronger and stronger, and I now tried to possess myself of my favorite pieces by making my own copies. I can remember the hesitation with which my mother for the first time gave me the money to buy the score paper on which I copied out Weber's 'Lützow's Jagd,' which was the first piece of music I transcribed."

Music was nevertheless a secondary consideration with Wagner until his longing to learn Weber's "Oberon" fanned his enthusiasm into flame again. "This," he continues, "received fresh impetus from the afternoon concerts in the Grosser Garten at Dresden, where I often heard my favorite music played by Zillmann's Town Band, as I thought, exceedingly well. The mysterious joy I felt in hearing an orchestra play quite close to me still remains one of my most pleasant memories. The mere tuning up of the instruments put me in a state of . . . excitement; even the striking of fifths on the violin seemed to me like a greeting."

YOUTH is instinctively religious. Children naturally reach out for a spiritual interpretation of life, and when right ideals are offered to them they grasp them with avidity. This is found true in the nursery and the schoolroom and it naturally extends to the university unless childhood has become perverted by ignorant parents or by the inculcation of worldly precepts. It is no arduous task to teach the young mind and heart to love good, this follows automatically upon the presentation of good itself, and there would be no falling away from spontaneous rejoicing in good were it not for that ignorance which we call sin, due in great measure to the false education enforced by material religion, medicine and sciences. The demand of every fresh and active boy and girl is for an object to worship and adore, and while sense perception would pretend that this object must be a person, innate spiritual sense urges in its stead a genuine spiritual ideal which is readily accepted if it bears the signs of truth. The test of truth is demonstration. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, states in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 235): "In Christian Science, progress is demonstration, not doctrine." Childhood has been surfeited with doctrine which it neither could understand nor admire, and which in every case was not susceptible of proof. Christian Science now offers men, women, and children a rule of life which can be both understood and admired, and which, above all, leads to demonstration, when applied.

What is this rule but the law of God, bringing multifarious rewards in return for right thinking? The uncontaminated consciousness grasps both promise and fulfillment and learns to apply the rule. Christian Science begins and ends with the understanding of a perfect cause and perfect result, perfect God and perfect creation. This understanding seems preposterous to those trained in the knowledge of sense testimony. The further that training has proceeded, the greater is the difficulty experienced in correcting it with truth, but the untainted child thought sees nothing ab-

sulted from suffering or from an unspoiled innate purity of thought. In any case the childlike quality has been preserved. Then comes the opening up of consciousness to the truth which frees, saves and heals. Truth teaches and proves that there is only one real power and that that power is God (good); it shows the impotence of evil in its various forms as resulting from the fact that evil is unreal because not of divine origin. Truth, therefore, proves to the receptive thought that there is no valid cause for fear; that the past can neither maintain its hold upon the present nor the future cast its foreboding shadows upon it; that sin, sickness and sorrow can be remedied; that there is no hopeless or incurable condition under which humanity can be condemned to eke out a sad existence. Application of a little truth is capable of producing very notable results and every proof will bring with it a further installment of gratitude, joy and understanding for further progress.

The commonly accepted views about the nature of man are singularly discouraging. Humanity is so accustomed to the hopeless outlook that it has practically ceased to dispute the fallacies upon which it is based. It needs spiritual Science to pierce the clouds of perplexity that close in upon humanity when it contemplates prevailing theories. Man is invariably described as a miserable sinner, a delicate material mechanism, a plaything of the elements, the victim of a merciless struggle for existence. As a corrective of this teaching of despair Christian Science offers the simple verity contained in the Scriptural statement that, "God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him." Therewith humanity can be satisfied, profoundly grateful to recognize that the image of God cannot be so unlike Him as to be a miserable, perishable wail thrown helpless and forlorn upon the sands of time. The childlike thought readily grasps the reassuring fact that the real man is like his Father, immortal and perfect, that the quality and attributes of Deity are reflected by the real man, that he is not dependent upon material conditions, that God is his Life and being. Christian Science dignifies existence by its teaching, and by its practice the sinner is reformed, the sick are healed, the perplexed are comforted, the ignorant are instructed and the sting or fear of death is extracted from human thought. More of good than it is possible to put into the form of words awaits the individual who is willing to become as a little child.

Now the childlike thought instinctively grasps the idea of progressing by demonstration, instead of doctrine. It reaches out for practical, applicable religion. Mere statements of beliefs that lead to no results do not appeal to such a mind and it readily discards them as unimportant abstractions. The age-long platitudes of scholastic theology, calling for blind belief, have not taken permanent root in human thought. They called for the making of bricks without straw, for progress without proof. Today the world is being offered a practical religion, and its name is Christian Science. Assuming, therefore, that an individual has reached the condition of meekness that makes for receptivity of spiritual truth, what shall the next step be? This condition may have re-

Walter Pater's Method of Composition

"When Pater was first seized with an ambition to write," Edmund Gosse tells us in his "Critical Kit-Kats," "the individuals of his own age with whom he came into competition were mainly poets. Those were the early days of Gabriel and Christina Rossetti, of Morris, of Swinburne; and most of the still younger men made their first steps in the field of verse, however far they might afterwards diverge from it. Pater, in this nest of singing-birds, resolved to be in prose no less painstaking, no less elaborate, no less bound by rule and art than the poets were. He is to be distinguished from those who had so much to say that their speech was forced out of them in a torrent, nor less from those whose instinct led them to bubble forth in periods of a natural artless grace. If we take these symbols of a mountain-stream or of a fountain for other prose-writers who have won the ear of the public with little effort, then for Pater the appropriate image seems the artesian well, to reach the contents of which strata of impermeable clay must be laboriously bored. It was not that there was any lack of material there, nor any doubt about the form it must take when it emerged, but that it was so miraculously deep down and hard to reach. I have known writers of every degree, but never one to whom the act of composition was such a travail and an agony as it was to Pater."

"In his earlier years the labor of lifting the sentences was so terrific that anyone with less fortitude would have entirely abandoned the effort. . . . The public saw the result of the labor in the smooth solidity of the result, and could suppose, from the very elaboration, that great pains had been taken. How much pains, very few indeed can have guessed. "It may be of interest to record the manner in which this most self-conscious and artistic of prose-writers proceeded. . . . It has been said, and repeated, that Pater composed his best

sentences without any relation to a connective, and wrote them down on little squares of paper, ready to stick them in at appropriate and effective places. This is nonsense; it is quite true that he used such squares of paper, but it was for a very different purpose. He read with a box of these squares beside him, jotting down on each, very roughly, anything in his author which struck his fancy, either giving an entire quotation, or indicating a reference, or noting a disposition. He did not begin, I think, any serious critical work without surrounding himself by dozens of these little loose notes."

"Having prepared his box of little squares, he would begin the labor of actual composition, and so conscious was he of the modifications and additions which would supervene that he always wrote on ruled paper, leaving each alternate line blank. Mr. Austin Dobson reminds me that Goldsmith did the same. On this broad canvas of alternate lines, then, Pater would slowly begin to draw his composition, the cartoon of what would in time be a finished essay. In the first draft the phrase would be a bald one; in the blank alternate line he would at leisure insert fresh descrip-

tive or parenthetical clauses, other adjectives, more exquisitely related adverbs, until the space was filled. It might then be supposed that the MS. was complete. Far from it! Canceling sheet by sheet, Pater then began to copy out the whole—as before, on alternate lines of copy-book pages; this revise was treated in the same way—corrected, enlarged, inter-leaved, as it were, with minuter shades of feeling and more elaborate apparatus of parenthesis."

A Young Fir-Wood

These little firs today are things
To clasp into a giant's cap,
Or fans to suit his lady's lap.
From many winters many springs
Shall cherish them in strength and sap,
Till they be marked upon the map,
A wood for the wind's wanderings.

All seed is in the sower's hands:
And what at first was drained to spread
Its shelter for some single head—
Yea, even such fellowship of wands,—
May hide the sunset, and the shade
Of its great multitude be laid
Upon the earth and elder lands.
—Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

THE SWISS EDELWEISS

Traversing the popular notion that the Swiss edelweiss grows only on almost inaccessible heights, "the sure and certain symbol of the desperate mountaineer, the white badge of courage," John Trevena, in his "Adventures Among the Wild Flowers," says:

"I think it is permissible to say that I know something about the edelweiss, as I have devoted a great deal of attention to this plant, which is a particular favorite of mine; indeed, I should be inclined to place it first on my Alpine list. . . . that is not the fault of a plant which has no vices of its own, beyond an incurable habit of wandering, and germinating seeds in crevices which were intended for saxifrage or androsaces; although most gardeners, far from regarding this habit as a fault, would be glad if a great many other plants would also be afflicted by the same accommodating spirit."

"Let us get at the truth concerning this edelweiss. . . . It is probably not an Alpine plant at all, though it is impossible to discover the date of its first discovery in the chalk meadows and stony slopes of the lower pastures, where you may gather a handful without

standing on one foot or twisting an ankle. An old German professor told me he was satisfied that the Alpine form is a lineal descendant of the Siberian edelweiss, and it had been introduced into Switzerland during some remote period from the steppes. . . . The edelweiss is an everlasting, and each flower-head contains thousands of seeds which germinate, even in England, with the utmost rapidity. Human nature does not change much, so it is likely that many a pilgrim or soldier entered Switzerland ages ago wearing the everlasting in his cap; or, what is quite as probable, the flowers were imported for the decoration of temples, and when done with were simply thrown outside. Nothing more would be required, for when seeds of edelweiss are scattered in a climate congenial to the plant, nature very promptly does the rest. Before many years those fluffy seeds would have been blown upon the sides of the mountains, and so the plant spread, . . . from valley to height, from range to range. The plant varies a great deal in height and general appearance, and is found in a slightly different form upon almost every range. And that is the whole romance of the edelweiss."

EMILY DICKINSON AT SCHOOL

From Miss Lyon's seminary at South Hadley, in Massachusetts, Emily Dickinson, then a girl in her teens, wrote to her brother some letters which are full of characteristic touches. In one of them she says: "I have not really a moment of time in which to write to you and am taking time from 'silent study hours,' but I am determined not to break my promise again, and I generally carry my resolutions into effect. I watched you until you were out of sight Saturday afternoon, and then went to my room and looked over my treasures, and surely no miser ever counted his heaps of gold with more satisfaction than I gazed upon the presents from home."

"There has been a menagerie here this week. . . . The whole company stopped in front of the seminary and played for a quarter of an hour, for the purpose of getting custom in the afternoon, I opine. Almost all the girls went; and I enjoyed the solitude finely."

"I want to know when you are coming to see me again, for I want to see you, as much as I did before. I went to see Miss F. in her room yesterday. I love her very much, and think I shall love all the teachers when I become better acquainted with them and find out their ways, which, I can assure you, are almost past finding out."

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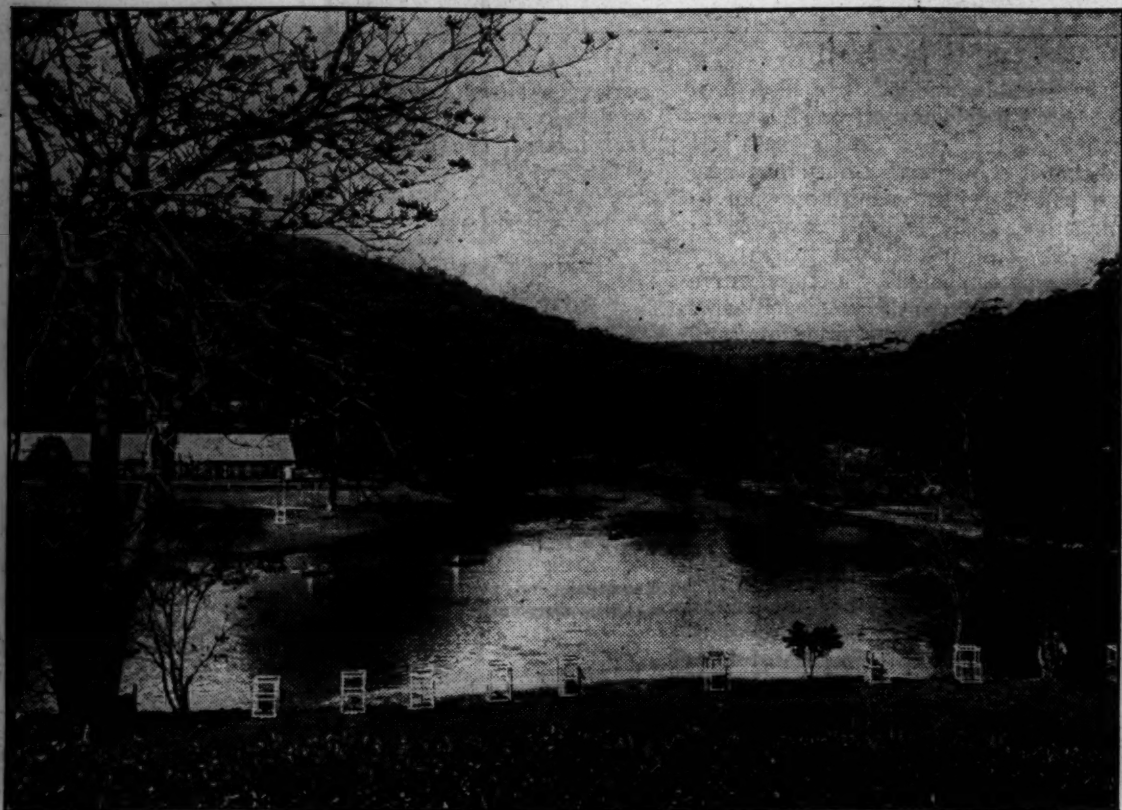
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Near Audley, National Park, New South Wales

At this time of the year (November), which is springtime in the southern hemisphere, few level spots can anywhere be found than the reservation of natural forest land owned by the people of New South Wales, which bears the name of National Park. In 1879 the state government selected for this purpose eighteen thousand acres in the vicinity of George's river and around Port Hacking, within less than an hour's journey from Sydney on the south coast Illawarra line. In 1880 this area was extended to cover thirty-six thousand three hundred acres of beautiful plateau, having both river and seacoast frontage, thus making the people's pleasure park with its combination of fine landscape and seascap one of the most extensive known. A board of trustees was appointed to direct the construction of roads, of boating, sea-bathing, fishing, driving, climbing, and rambling facilities and to preserve the virgin forest. With several miles of rocky Pacific shoreline and sandy beaches, an inland view of the Blue Mountains backing up the timbered highland on the north and northwest, with the river and creeks intersecting primeval forest, with fernclad slopes and deep gullies, and, in spring, a profusion

of wild flowers, no better spot could have been chosen for this one out of Sydney's many pleasure resorts. Perch and trout flash through the sunlit waters of Port Hacking river, Kangaroo and Bola creeks. Among the beauty spots in the vicinity are Woronora Gorge, Waterfall, and Como.

Audley, on the banks of the river which flows for many miles through the park, possesses a rendezvous for visitors at "The Rest." An interesting feature of this stream is that it is one of the number on the Pacific coast which rise with the tide and whose waters are partially salt. Consequently a strong stone weir was constructed near Audley to back up the flow from Kangaroo creek and other feeders, thus dividing the freshwater river from the salt water.

A fruit farm flourishes in the neighborhood of Audley, and there are beautiful drives, the favorite among which is the "Lady Carrington." The park timber is varied, and the eucalyptus, cedars, ironbarks, blackbutts, woollys, silky oaks, among other valuable forest trees, form interesting contrast to the semi-tropical palms, tall tree-ferns, and shadowy fern gullies. In the wild flower season the crimson waratah throws a dash of bright color among the paler pinks and blues of the natural flora and the gold of the wattle. The

velvety flannel flower, too, finds a place in nature's garden. Bird music is another of the joys of National Park, for within its bounds are conserved specimens of the whistlers, talkers, songsters, and feathered fowl of brilliant plumage and strange habit, collected from all over the state, and many are curiosities unknown in other lands.

The spider in the jasmine leaves,
Her fairy web of silver weaves;
All round the breezy cottage eaves
I hear the busy swallows:
The bee hums round his mossy door,
The stream flows on, with joyous roar,
The starry ripples race ashore
Across the gleaming shallows.

Sheep are bleating, kine are lowing,
Children shouting, barn-fowl crowing,
Winds athwart the mountain blowing
Waves of shine and shadow:
To their lightsome labor bound
The merry reapers, autumn-browned;
And the dripping wheel goes round,
By the mill-dams in the meadow.

Like living chords of one great lyre,
Shed by a seraph's plumes of fire,
Like voices of one mighty choir,
Blent in one psalm of gladness,
All things rejoice; . . .
—Sir Noel Paton.

EMERSON'S POETRY

Frank Preston Stearns tells us in "Sketches from Concord and Appleton," how the rival camps of opinion in Boston expected Matthew Arnold's lecture there to settle Emerson's standing as a poet. But the speaker distributed praise and blame with moderation, and thus left all partisans unappeased. Mr. Stearns says: "His condemnation of Emerson's poetry was a still severer blow. Emerson's friends had endured enough already on that score. Nothing was ever made so much fun of, by parodists and other small wits. In any social company, if Emerson's poetry was mentioned somebody was sure to raise a laugh; and there was nothing that could be done about it. It was hoped that Matthew Arnold's prestige would put a final end to this nonsense, which was nothing but a fashionable habit; but he added the weight of his position as professor of literature to the other side of the scale. He praised certain portions very highly, but averred that these were exceptional, and concluded with what seems to be a 'reductio ad absurdum,' namely, that Longfellow's poem of 'The Bridge' or Whittier's 'School Days' was worth the whole body of Emerson's verse. As these were anything but the best of Longfellow and Whittier it seemed rather inconsistent in Matthew Arnold to have praised

Emerson's poetry at all; and this was the more surprising after his courageous defense of Wordsworth a short time before. Those who like Emerson's poetry usually like Wordsworth's and vice versa. "But Emerson's poetry is a peculiar subject. Carlyle and Lowell, both eminent critics, did not condemn it, but at the same time they were slow to praise it. Dr. F. H. Hedge, who probably knew more about literature than either of them, considered it poetry of a very high order, and Rev. William Furness of Philadelphia, when some one spoke slightingly of Emerson as a poet, exclaimed, 'He is heaven high above our other poets!'"

Mortality and Immortality

Man, destined to die, takes pains that he may not die; and yet man, destined to live forever, takes no pains that he may not sin! And when he takes pains that he may not die, he takes them to no purpose; for his aim is that death may be a long time deferred, not that it may be escaped from; whereas, if he refuse to sin, he will have no pains, and will live forever. Oh! that we could rouse men to be such lovers of the life that abideth, as men are of the life that fleeth.—S. Augustine.

Wagner and Weber

"When, as a boy of nine, my mother introduced me to him [Weber] and he asked me what I was going to be, whether I wanted perhaps to be a musician, my mother told him that, though I was indeed quite mad on 'Freischütz,' yet she had as yet seen nothing in me which indicated any musical talent." So wrote Richard Wagner in his autobiography, "My Life." "This showed correct observation on my mother's part," he continued; "nothing had made so great an impression on me as the music of 'Freischütz,' and I tried in every possible way to procure a repetition of the impressions I had received from it, but, strange to say, least of all by the study of music itself. Instead of this, I contented myself with hearing bits from 'Freischütz' played by my sisters. Yet my passion for it gradually grew so strong that I can remember taking a particular fancy for a young man called Spiess, chiefly because he could play the overture to 'Freischütz,' which I used to ask him to do whenever I met him. It was chiefly the introduction to this overture which at last led me to attempt, without ever having received any instruction on the piano, to play this piece in my own peculiar way, for oddly enough I was the only child in our family who had not been given music lessons."

This was probably due to my mother's anxiety to keep me away from any artistic interests of this kind in case they might arouse in me a longing for the theater. "When I was about twelve years old, however, my mother engaged a tutor for me named Humann, from whom I received regular music lessons, though only of a very mediocre description. As soon as I had acquired a very imperfect knowledge of fingering I begged to be allowed to play overtures in the form of duets, always keeping Weber as the goal of my ambition. When at length I had got so far as to be able to play the overture to 'Freischütz' myself, though in a very faulty manner, I felt the object of my study had been attained, and I had no inclination to devote any further attention to perfecting my technique.

"Yet I had attained this much: I was no longer dependent for music on the playing of others; from this time forth I used to try and play, albeit very imperfectly, everything I wanted to know. I also tried Mozart's 'Don Juan,' but was unable to get any pleasure out of it, mainly because the Italian text in the arrangement for the piano placed the music in a frivolous light in my eyes, and much in it seemed to me trivial and unmanly. (I can remember that when my sister used to sing Zerlinen's ariette, 'Batti, batti, ben Masetto,' the music repelled me, as it seemed too mawkish and effeminate.)

"On the other hand, my bent for music grew stronger and stronger, and I now tried to possess myself of my favorite pieces by making my own copies. I can remember the hesitation with which my mother for the first time gave me the money to buy the score paper on which I copied out Weber's 'Lützow's Jagd,' which was the first piece of music I transcribed."

Music was nevertheless a secondary consideration with Wagner until his longing to learn Weber's "Oberon" fanned his enthusiasm into flame again. "This," he continues, "received fresh impetus from the afternoon concerts in the Grosser Garten at Dresden, where I often heard my favorite music played by Zillmann's Town Band, as I thought, exceedingly well. The mysterious joy I felt in hearing an orchestra play quite close to me still remains one of my most pleasant memories. The mere tuning up of the instruments put me in a state of . . . excitement; even the striking of fifths on the violin seemed to me like a greeting."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1915

EDITORIALS

Crying Peace When There Is No Peace

THE European war, which has raged now with such terrible effects for a space of sixteen months, has not left even the sane man in the street, much less the responsible statesman, with any illusions on the subject of peace. The peace parties, whose business it has been, in the years past, to weigh the chances of disarmament and such kindred questions with deliberate care, have recognized that the time has not come when it is possible to approach the belligerents with any prospect of success. The statesmen of neutral nations, who have means of forming their opinions, which are not available to the peace societies, and of which the man in the street knows nothing, are equally aware of the fact. The question of an indemnity is alone sufficient to bar the way, at the moment, to any negotiations. Neither side, in the contest, has reached the point when it would submit to the terms on which alone the other side would consent to negotiate. The information which we have been able to publish from time to time in these columns, from sources which we know to be absolutely reliable, must have made all this perfectly clear to our readers. There exists, however, a number of people who, with the best intentions in the world, are absolutely unable to realize that it may be dangerous for them to rush in where wiser men have forborne to tread. These people do not seem to have any appreciation of the fact that good intentions are not in themselves a sufficient equipment with which to accomplish miracles; nor do they seem to be aware that the history of the world is plowed with furrows which, sown with good intentions, have brought forth nothing but disaster.

We are aware that it has been said that a certain citizen of the United States traveling on the European continent was assured by three out of five ministers, to whom the question was addressed, that they would welcome the intervention of the President of the United States with a view to bringing about peace. Now we have no doubt whatever that this is the case. The President of the United States is no doubt perfectly aware of it also. The President is, however, equally aware that it is entirely out of his power to propose terms which any of the belligerent powers would accept. No doubt the governments of all the belligerents would welcome a peace on the terms each was prepared to accept. But as a statesman who certainly knows the facts, stated to a representative of this paper comparatively recently, "Of course, we all want peace, but in order to propose peace you must have some plan. I say to the good people who come to talk to me on the subject of peace, 'What is your plan? Show me a plan that is feasible, and nobody will be more pleased to listen to it than I. But if you have no plan, there is nothing to do but let the war be fought to a finish.'"

The truth is that every single responsible person who has returned from any of the belligerent countries has agreed to one fact. It is, that none of the belligerents has yet reached that point in the struggle when it would be willing to consider terms of peace such as the other countries would accept. Not so very long ago a well-known citizen of the United States was quoted as saying that Sir Edward Grey had, during a conversation with that citizen, expressed a desire for the intervention of the United States, with a view to bringing the war to a close. This paper had the opportunity of asking Sir Edward Grey if this was the case. It would be impossible to exaggerate the emphasis with which Sir Edward Grey repudiated the statement. In the communication which he sent to us for publication, in *The Christian Science Monitor*, and which we published at the time, he made it perfectly clear that he had never given any excuse for such a representation of his views, and he explained that the United Kingdom had no intention whatever of departing in the least from its understanding with the whole of its Allies, that they would consider no terms of peace separately. It is impossible to assert that any of these Allies have shown any inclination to consider terms, at the present moment: terms, that is to say, such as the Central European powers would be in the least likely to agree to. General Joffre has spoken no uncertain words on the subject. The Tsar has been, perhaps, even more emphatic. The King of Italy could hardly face the Italian Chamber with any terms such as he could obtain at the present moment. The King of the Belgians and the King of Serbia do not pretend that the war has reached the place where their countries could hope to obtain the compensation they believe to be due for the sufferings their people have undergone. Nor is it different if you turn to the Central European powers. On the west these powers are entrenched in Belgium and Northern France. On the east in Poland, and in the south in Serbia. It is perfectly true that Germany has lost, for the time being at any rate, nearly all the colonial empire she had so laboriously built up, but with the exception of perhaps a mile of so in Alsace-Lorraine, and a few miles in the Austrian Tyrol, and at the head of the Gulf of Venice, there is not a foreign regiment on Austro-German soil. So far, indeed, from talking of peace the Central European powers are professedly making arrangements to incorporate Poland and other territory within their respective borders.

Now every one knows perfectly well the difference between published utterances and private communications. We know two things about these extremely well. First, that it does not follow because a government is outwardly protesting its determination to pursue a certain course, that it is not quietly sounding to find a way to a very different accommodation. Second, that there are a certain number of people, with excellent intentions who always mistake the fly on the hub for the force which turns the wheel. Interviews with diplomats, trained

in combining a maximum of courtesy with a minimum of information, are apt to leave those people under the impression that they have been made the recipients of confidences of the first importance. The very genuineness of their own good faith, accentuated by the high-mindedness of their intentions, leads them to produce a mental picture entirely out of focus, and if they can induce a certain number of people to accept this picture as a correct one, they are on their way to do as great a disservice to the cause they have at heart as any that could well be imagined.

Now in neutral countries people may talk of the war with that detached aloofness which means that they are unaffected by it. In the European countries they are not talking much of war, they are evincing a grim determination to see the thing through. When, therefore, any body of neutrals constitute themselves into an intervention body, without having been invited by anybody but themselves, they are apt to be described as busybodies, or as something worse. When they announce that they will do this, and that they will do that, they begin to resemble the fly on the wheel, or the famous tailors of Tooley street. The humor of the situation is, however, not so apparent to people straining every nerve in a terrific conflict as it is to the people who, watching from outside the area of hostilities, recognize that the noise they are making, to use the famous simile of Burke's, is the chirrup of the cricket, and not the silence that can be heard of the great oxen in the meadow. It is at this point that good intentions cross the danger line. The responsible statesmen of the world are perfectly aware that these officious peacemakers are not only delaying the moment of peace, but would, if it were not for a greater wisdom, simply widen the orbit of trouble. The wisdom of Solomon is not the possession of everybody, but anybody can at least avoid the intrusions of Mr. Pry.

Sir Edmund Barton on British Empire

THE scheme advocated by Sir Edmund Barton in an interview published in this paper recently, for bringing about a closer union in the British Empire, is specially interesting at this moment. When Sir Robert Borden, in London some months ago, discussed with a representative of this paper the position as between the mother country and the dominions, he was naturally careful, as he was in all his public utterances, to avoid raising questions which could only be effectively discussed after the war. Nevertheless it was quite evident that he recognized clearly that, in the near future, the dominions would ask for, and be gladly accorded, a voice in the great decisions as to the empire's external policy.

Sir Edmund Barton, however, came forward with a concrete proposal on the subject. His thesis was that if the people of the dominions were to risk everything in the cause of the Empire, they must have some voice in the guidance of its actions. What was required, he maintained, was some authority which could act with promptness and which could act at the same time with the concurrence and consent of the peoples within the Empire. They had all, he said, been in immediate agreement on the great question of the war, but they might not always be in such immediate agreement, and there was need of having such questions determined by some authority in which the dominions could have confidence, not merely from the fact that they trusted its wisdom, but because it was, in part, their own. This, Sir Edmund Barton maintained, could only be done by establishing some council which at first should be advisory. It should not determine finally, but might make recommendations which could be called "to the utmost ends of the Empire."

The idea of an imperial parliament Sir Edmund regarded as, at present, impracticable. He did not say that it might not in the end be a very desirable thing, but what they wanted at present was to bridge over the interval, between now and the time of the creation of a fully representative body, by some advisory body, rendering the nexus between the various parts of the Empire much closer and stronger than at present. It is not, of course, possible at this juncture to comment usefully on such a scheme, but it is of value to draw special attention to it, indicating as it does another step in the working out of that movement towards a more complete federalism which has been so noticeable in the political history of the British Empire during the past few years. The fact that no dominions cabinet includes a minister for foreign affairs, has always been the one great point of difference between these cabinets and that of Great Britain. It is, at any rate, possible that the near future may see the disappearance of this difference and the establishment in all the dominions of a foreign office acting in unison with Downing Street.

Senator Cummins of Iowa

THIS is the period in United States politics when the sentiment of the country is being canvassed with the view of ascertaining, approximately at least, the standing in political favor of persons "mentioned" as presidential possibilities. We have already presented our readers with impartial estimates of the strength likely to be developed by two of the persons most prominently named in this connection, Elihu Root and Charles Evans Hughes, both of New York. United States Senator Albert Baird Cummins of Iowa calls for similar attention. A word as to his career in the public service: Since returning to Iowa from Chicago, in 1878, after practicing law in that city for a short time, he has been a member of the House in the state Legislature, a presidential elector-at-large, chairman of the Republican state convention, member of the Republican national committee, Governor for three terms—1902 to 1908—and United States senator from the year last named up to the present time.

As Governor of Iowa he was probably the first progressive of great importance and influence in the Republican party. With him originated what soon came to be known as the "Iowa idea"; that idea being that the Repub-

lican party was not irrevocably wedded to a high protective tariff; that it should break away from the trammels which the economic exigencies of earlier years had imposed upon it, and that it should strike out along new lines, blazing a fresh path for itself, if it were not to lose its place as an active, virile, energizing force in national affairs. The Iowa idea had not made very much headway before it was combated by a conservative element which demanded that the Republican party "stand pat," that is, cling firmly to the traditions and doctrines interwoven with its history from the close of the civil war. Standpatism, however, failed to make headway in Iowa, and perhaps this accounts for two interesting facts, first, that Iowa never went wholly over to Progressivism, and, second, that Senator Cummins, although progressive in the extreme, fought for progress from the inside rather than from the outside of his party.

Radical in some of his views, widely at variance with other Republican leaders on the tariff and trust questions, Albert Baird Cummins has been unquestionably "regular" on points of party discipline. This combination of facts renders him available, serves to give his candidacy strength with that large class of Republicans which is progressive but loyal to the organization, and makes him fairly acceptable as a compromise to that other class which is progressive first and Republican afterward.

It is significant that Senator Cummins and Justice Hughes hold together very closely in the returns of a recent canvass. The circumstances, however, are not such as to reveal the actual strength of the latter, for it is to be presumed that his repeated refusal to be considered an aspirant has deterred those who otherwise might have pronounced in his favor. The impression is left, nevertheless, that with many—whether with a determining number remains to be seen—Senator Cummins is the favorite, while he would be the second choice of many others who prefer Justice Hughes over all.

The senior senator from Iowa is one of the acknowledged leaders of his party in Washington. His name is identified with some of the best legislation of recent years. If elevated to the presidency the White House would have in him another positive and independent character.

In the Days of the Great Trails

A MOVEMENT is on foot, we are told, looking to the construction of an automobile road from Denver, Col., by way of the Grand canyon, through Arizona to the Pacific ocean. No less than 300 miles, it is calculated by the projectors, may be saved by vehicles taking this route across the mountains. This aside altogether from the marvelous scenery the road will open up to the motor tourist. An interesting phase of the matter is that the new route will really be an old one, as it will follow, in fact, one of the trails of other days.

There is hardly a considerable railway in the West, and if the section roads be excluded there is hardly a trunk vehicle highway in that part of the United States, that may not properly be regarded as a modern engineering testimonial to the instinct and skill of the early pathfinder. When surveyors were sent out to find routes for the Pacific railways, they found the overland trails used by the prairie schooner and the pony express, and they clung to them. The first of the transcontinental lines constructed followed the trail of the California gold hunters from Independence and St. Joseph in Missouri, from Leavenworth and Atchison in Kansas, and from Nebraska City and Omaha in Nebraska. The feeders of the main trail, like the trunk route along the Platte, are now followed by railway lines, and the trails themselves are rapidly becoming automobile boulevards.

The Santa Fe trail, in the past one of the greatest industrial routes on the continent, is followed by the railroad of the same name; marked with signposts by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and cared for by the states, it is again becoming a busy thoroughfare between the Missouri river and the far Southwest. The Oregon trail has long been followed by a line that has assisted materially in the development of the entire Puget Sound country.

On the old trails, in the days of the overland freighter and the pony express, five stage coaches or prairie schooners might easily be driven abreast; whole herds of cattle to feed the new West passed along these broad highways continually without interfering with the merchandise traffic. As the Pacific country became populated, as Colorado became dotted with towns, as ranches increased in Wyoming, as Utah was opened to the general trader, the caravan business of the great plains eclipsed anything of the kind ever known in the deserts of other lands. Toward the close of the civil war in the United States the movement of ores from one side, and the movement of supplies from the other, brought the traffic up to tremendous proportions in volume and in value. With the construction of railroads all this came to an end. Much that was picturesque vanished from transcontinental travel, but the trails remained.

Engineers who long ago undertook such tasks as that now presenting itself to road builders in Colorado had reason to be thankful for the trails hard-worn by the pioneers. One of the earliest discoveries made by the technically trained was that the pioneers had not only discovered the lines of least resistance but that, in many instances, no acquired knowledge could have improved upon what seems to have been their natural intuition for finding the most direct and shortest cut between given points. With unerring judgment they scaled and descended the mountain heights, skirted the alkali deserts, discovered springs and pasture lands, laid out a way over which tens of thousands of followers might safely travel. Not all at once, of course. There were some sad mistakes at the beginning, mistakes, however, for which the recklessly adventurous were mainly responsible. Often the path led the caravan astray; sometimes the spring and the pasture proved to be mirage, but nevertheless the great body of western empire builders of the middle of the last century found their way and left

markings along the route which the more learned in engineering, even down to our own time, do not hesitate to trust and follow.

Notes and Comments

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL OKA, the Japanese war minister, probably has the distinction of having held a great office for the shortest time on record. During the recent coronation ceremonies at Kyoto, General Oka, in order to relieve the Count Okuma, was temporarily appointed premier for the forenoon, and carried through the great ceremony before the shrine. Count Okuma resumed his office and duties in the afternoon. Another recent instance of a short tenure of a similar office was that afforded by M. Ribot who held the position of premier in France for just one day. On June 8 of last year, after the failure of M. Viviani's first attempt to form a ministry, M. Ribot succeeded, with the help of a great rally of moderate Republicans, in forming what was regarded as a specially strong combination. It was, however, within twenty-four hours, defeated by a combination of Radicals and Socialists.

AFTER many days the integrity of the sorely tried and much-enduring British censor is once again vindicated. With a fair show of reluctance but none the less with dignified firmness a certain great London journal had called him to account for his having mutilated "sumthink shockin'" a dispatch from John Buchan. The famous war correspondent had, so it was contended, borne warm tribute to the opponents of the British in the field, and the censor had cut it out, and it was "ignoble and eminently un-English." But Mr. Buchan, with a curious contrariness, refused to indulge in the luxury thus urgently pressed upon him of being an aggrieved party. Such excisions had apparently never been made. Nothing, he says, could be more grossly unjust and unfounded.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB, a conspicuous producer of munitions of war on a vast scale, has just accepted a trusteeship of Cornell University. One of the Du Pont family of Delaware, makers of powder and other explosives, is one of the leading patrons of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Is the United States entering upon an era when the leading educational institutions of the country are to pass from apparent dependence on men whose fortunes were made in oil, steel, railway manipulation and mines to one of obligation to the makers of tools of war? It is yet too early to generalize, but the facts, as they multiply, will be worth noting.

STEADILY the perambulating saloon under the guise of the railway dining car passes away. Sometimes the edict issues voluntarily from transportation managers who see neither pecuniary profit nor moral satisfaction in such traffic, often at the same time that the road disciplines its workers for use of intoxicants. Or, in other cases, the prohibitory decree of the railroad cutting off liquors from the public follows action by voters putting the state in the "dry column." Colorado becomes such a state on Jan. 1 and one of the leading railroads of that state already has made known its intention to observe the law, an announcement not without grim humor if looked at from one standpoint, since why herald forth the inevitably lawful? But celerity in virtue is an asset to be capitalized. The important fact, however, is that the law exists and is to be obeyed.

A NEW YORK contemporary recently, in order to sharpen its point that disorderliness is more frequent nowadays in the East than in the West, remarks that in these times one seldom hears of lawlessness in Red Dog or Medicine Hat. Whatever may have been the case when the authors of 10-cent thrillers drew upon the country beyond the Missouri for material, there is not to be found today in that bright lexicon known as the *Gazetteer* any hamlet, village, town or city that answers to the name of Red Dog. As to Medicine Hat, no more peaceful community has ever existed on the North American continent. Even the meteorologic reports that for so many years bore the Medicine Hat date line originated on the top of a high mountain near by, and not in the quiet little town on the South Saskatchewan river in the territory that used to be Assiniboia. Towns, like people, should not be judged by their names.

IN SOME respects Canada is enjoying a greater measure of prosperity than ever before. Although the Dominion last year passed through a depression more severe than that experienced by the United States, and notwithstanding Canada sent 180,000 men to the front, trade in that country today is fairly booming. When the war broke out the nation owed London \$450,000,000, and needed more money. Subscriptions to the Canadian \$50,000,000 war loan reached twice the amount required, and the government is not calling upon either London or the United States for financial help. Tourist travel in Canada during the past season was heavy. The 336,000,000-bushel wheat crop harvested this year was the largest ever gathered there. Steel mills and railroad earnings are mounting upward at a rapid rate. In short, conditions in Canada today reveal a remarkable transformation when contrasted with those of a year ago.

ANY retail grocer who wishes to organize and standardize his business should send for the fifth bulletin of the bureau of business research of the Harvard University school of business administration. The new academic ideal and tradition now being formed includes this sort of service, quite different, to be sure, from that of John Harvard, Josiah Quincy or Charles W. Eliot, but nevertheless in harmony with the utilitarian and vocational theories of education now current. What is symbolized by this report, of course, is the inclusion of commerce, trade and transportation in the scope of the university's graduate school work, and proof of the practical turn that the work has taken.